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ANNEX

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Sumit

THE

WONDERS

OF

NATURE AND ART;

OR,

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF

WHATEVER IS MOST CURIOUS AND REMARKABLE

IN

THE WORLD;

Whether relating to its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, or to the Manufactures, Buildings, and Inventions of its Inhabitants:

Compiled from Historical and Geographical Works of established Celebrity, and illustrated with the Discoveries of modern Travellers.

By the Rev. THOMAS SMITH,

Author of the UNIVERSAL ATLAS, SACRED MIRROR, &c. &c.

"Review these numerous scenes, at once survey
Nature's extended face, then Sceptics say,
In this wide field of wonders, can you find
No art discover'd, and no end design'd?"

VOL. XII.

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WONDERS

OF

ATURE AND ART.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE PELEW ISLANDS.

cidental discovery of, and subsequent proceedings at the Pelew Islands.

ARIOUS conjectures have been formed re-ecting the first discovery of these islands by ropeans; some writers being of opinion, that y were first noticed by the Spaniards from the ilippines, and by them named *Palos**, from the mber of tall palm trees with which they are vered having the appearance of masts of ps; and others affirming that they were first covered by a French Jesuit named *Pere Papin*, o was directed to them by one of the in-itants, whom he found in the Moluccas. The only account, however, on which we can ly rely was compiled by the ingenious Mr. ate, from the most authentic documents fur-hed by Captain Henry Wilson, of the Ante-

* The Spanish word *palos* signifies a mast.

lope, a packet belonging to the East
pany, which was wrecked upon o
islands in August, 1783. And, as
cident a people have been brought to
amiable manners, and virtuous qua
no small progress in social refinemen
humane behaviour to our distressed
is justly entitled to the warmest g
shall take the liberty of laying before
a brief account of the above-ment
wreck, and the subsequent intercou
the European mariners and the nat
we flatter ourselves will not be f
void of interest or inconsistent with
plan.

The Antelope was fitted out in
the court of East India directors in
of 1782, as was then generally unde
secret expedition. But whatever ma
her destination, as she was proceedin
from Macao in squally weather on
August, 1783, the man on watch, sud
out Breakers! and the sound of th
reached the officer on deck
k, and in less than an hour
with water up to the lower

this scene of horror and
reated their commander t
ections, and assured him tha
obeyed with the utmost ala
Captain Wilson desired th
wder and small arms, and to
, and such other provisio
e spoiled by the water.
at the mizen mast, with

top masts should be cut away, and the fore main yards lowered to prevent the vessel oversetting.

he boats were now hoisted out and loaded provisions, small arms, and ammunition; two men were put into each, with directions ep them under the lee of the ship, and to be y to receive their companions in case the el should part, by the violence of the wind waves, as it then blew a very strong gale.

very thing being at length done which pru- e could dictate in so distressful a situation, fficers and people assembled on the quarter-, (that part being highest out of the water, best sheltered from the rain and sea by uarter-boards) and waited for day-light, in s of seeing land; for as yet they had not been to discern any. During this dreadful inter- the anxiety and horror of which may be r imagined than described, Captain Wilson avoured to revive the drooping spirits of rew, by reminding them, that shipwreck a misfortune to which navigators were al- liable; and that although theirs was ren- d peculiarly trying by its happening in an own sea, yet he wished to remind them, that consideration should only rouse them to er activity, in endeavouring to extricate selves: and, above all, he wished to impress eir minds, that whenever misfortunes such eirs had happened, they had generally rendered much more dreadful than they d otherwise have been, by the despair of the *and by their* disagreement among them-

To prevent such a circumstance, he *earnestly* requested them not to taste any

spirituous liquor, on any account whatev
he had the satisfaction to find his salutar
readily adopted.

As the crew, however, were almost
by the excessive labour they had underg
glass of wine and some biscuit were
every man aboard; and they waited
break with the utmost anxiety, in hope
covering land. Meanwhile they endeav
support each others spirits as much as
and, by the captain's direction, put on
clothes as possible to carry with them
event of getting safe from the wreck.
also the pleasure to add, to the honou
crew, that the utmost cordiality
amongst them. None attempted, in th
confusion, to touch his neighbour's prop
to make free with what had been intend

The dawn discovered to their view
island, at the distance of about three
leagues to the southward; and as the
increased, they saw more islands to
ward.

They now began to feel apprehensio
count of the natives, to whose disposit
were utter strangers. However, after
the boats, and loading them in the best
they were able, for the general good, t

l, and to make a raft for their security, if the should go to pieces, which was hourly ex-ed. At the same time, they were under the painful apprehensions for the safety of the , on which all depended, not only with re-: to the natives, but also with regard to the her, as it still continued to blow extremely

the afternoon, however, they were relieved their fears on this head, by the return of the , with the welcome news of their having d the stores in safety, and left five men to care of them; and that there was no appear-of inhabitants being on the island where landed: that they had found a secure har-; well sheltered from the weather, and also fresh water. This favourable account re-l them, and they proceeded in completing aft with fresh vigour, having been allowed ier glass of wine with biscuit. A very dis-ing accident, however, happened this day; nizen-mast being found near the ship's stern, part of the rigging entangled with the mizen s, one of the quarter masters was employed ear it, and while he was thus employed, kily slipt overboard. The boats were diately sent to his assistance, but without t.

aving finished the raft, they loaded it, toge-with the jolly-boat and pinnace, with as stores and provisions as they could bear, stently with the safety of the people who were carried off; and, as the day was advancing, aptain *summoned* all the people aboard. d, *so busily* were they employed in bringing *as possible* with them, that it required

some pains to get them all-ci
stoutest of the hands were put on
nace, which took the raft in tc
slowly on, till they had cleared f
the jolly-boat, which was of little
raft, proceeded along to the shore,
companions that had been left i
They found a tent ready for their
a spot of ground cleared for the st

The situation of those aboard tl
the raft, till they cleared the reef,
alarming; for the swelling of t
violent, that they repeatedly los
other, and those on the raft wer
themselves to the planks with rop
their being washed off; whilst th
scene was increased by the s
Chinese mariners * who were not
the perils of the deep.

When they had fairly clearec
got into deep smooth water, in th
ning between the reef and the i
approaching the land, they found
urrent, which drove them cons
rd. They soon found that they
impetuosity, and therefore, hav
o a grapnel, all the hands
e, to relieve the rowers;
was returning in the jolly
board the pinnace. The n
ark, and the captain overla
nce, hailed them. Those
, overjoyed at the near pro

* *Captain* Wilson was allowed s
keep the ship's complement of hands

urned the halloo, in a manner so unusual, that ptain Wilson immediately concluded they were ives. He was the readier to form this idea, as had just learned from those on shore, that, m various circumstances, they had reason to clude there had been natives on that spot very ly; he therefore retreated to the shore with utmost precipitation. Fortunately, however, r were soon relieved by the arrival of the nace, when all the company shook hands ether with great cordiality; prepared a ely supper; and, having lighted a match by discharge of a pistol, they kindled a fire in the e, by which they dried their clothes and warm- hemselves. The night proved very uncom- able, as the weather was exceedingly tem- uous; while the fear of the ship going to es, before they could save other necessaries a the wreck, considerably heightened their ess.

lext forenoon they attempted to bring off the , but as the weather proved very stormy, they e obliged to leave it; carrying with them, rever, the sails and the remainder of the pro- ns. In the afternoon, the weather was more lerate, and the boats were dispatched to the to bring off what they could; while those on s were employed in brushing up the small s

he evening set in very squally, and as the s did not return from the ship, till about ten ck, those on shore began to be alarmed for r safety; nor were they much easier, when, heir return, they learned, that the vessel was n a situation, as made it exceedingly pro- able she could not hold together till morning.

Next morning it blew exceedingly h
that the boats could not go off to th
The men, therefore, employed themselv
ing their provisions, and forming bet
from the materials which they had brou
the ship the day before. About eigh
the people being employed as above
clearing the ground from the wood which
hind the tents, Captain Wilson, with
Rose, the linguist, being on the beach,
canoes, with men in them, coming round
into the bay. This gave such alarm,
people all ran to their arms: however,
were but few of the natives, Captain W
sired them to keep out of sight until th
perceive what reception he met with, i
prepared for the worst. They soon perc
the natives had seen the captain and his co
for they conversed together, and kept t
stedfastly fixed on that part of the sho
the English were. The natives advan
cautiously towards them, and when th
near enough to be heard, Captain Wilson
the linguist to speak to them in his own
the Malay, which they at first did not
understand; but they stopped their ca
soon after one of them asked, in the Mala
who the strangers were, and whether t
friends or enemies? Rose was directed
that they were Englishmen, who had
ship on the reef, but had saved their l
were friends. On this they seemed to c
gether for a short time, and then stepp
the canoes into the water, and went to
shore. Captain Wilson instantly wad
water to meet them, and embracing t

endly manner, led them to the shore, and
ed them to his officers and unfortunate
ions. The natives were eight in number,
whom, it was afterwards known, were
to the rupack, or king, of the neigh-
islands, and one was a Malay, who
en shipwrecked in a vessel belonging
Chinese, resident on the Island of Ter-
ie of the same group of islands: he had
ndly treated by the king, who, he said,
ood man; and that his people also were
irteous. He told them also, that a canoe
been out a fishing, had seen the ship's
and that the king, being informed of it,
these two canoes at four o'clock that
, to see what was become of the people
belonged to her; and they knowing of
our which the Englishmen were in, had
rectly thither.

about breakfast hour, Captain Wilson,
Rose, and only a few others breakfasted
m to prevent suspicion; and in the course
short conversation, a wish was hinted to be
d by what means the Malay they had
with them, had reached their islands. The
who could indistinctly speak a few sen-
oth in broken Dutch and English, gave
irther account of himself; but from his
conduct and behaviour, there was great
o suspect his veracity. It was, however,
ly fortunate that they found a person with
eir linguist could converse.

this first interview, as well as what hap-
terwards, it was evident that the natives
r *before* seen a white man, and were ig-
the existence of any such. The natural

surprise at seeing them may the conceived.

The appearance of clothes wa them. At first, indeed, they were terminate, whether the man and his of the same substance.

Nothing afforded them greater su sight of two dogs belonging to th immediately on their approach s bark, to the great delight of the answered them in a shout almost as these animals they took great delight a few grey rats, there are no quadrup island.

Captain Wilson was exceedingly keep them ignorant of the nature and arms; but one of them accidently pu small leaden bullet, surprised at its w amined the Malay about it, who request the muskets to explain its use and effec seemed very desirous that one of the should go with them in their canoes sovereign, that he might see what sort o they were. Every one agreed that this s be advisable; but, as difficulties arose co who the person should be that should ven self, the captain requested his brother, thias Wilson to undertake the office. posal was readily acceded to; and about of the canoes left the harbour, having M with them. The other canoe, with four ong whom was Raa Kook, the elde r's brothers, and who was also gener es, remained with the English until umed with Mr. Wilson.

The captain directed his brother

king who they were; to relate to him, as l as he could, the nature of their misfortune; and olicit his friendship and permission to build a el to carry them back to their own country. also sent a present by him of a small remnant blue broad cloth, a canister of tea, another of ar-candy, and a jar of rusks. The last article s added at the particular request of the king's brothers.

During the absence of Matthias Wilson, the ropeans had an opportunity of getting more in- ately acquainted with Raa Kook, whom they nd a most amiable character. Observing a ce of polished bone around his wrist, they took asion to enquire into the meaning of it. He rmed them, it was a mark of great distinction, ferred only on the blood royal, and principal cers of state; and that he enjoyed it as being king's brother and commander in chief of the es both by sea and land. Raa Kook's friend- was cultivated with all imaginable assiduity, he, in return, showed himself attached to them most attentive politeness; he imitated them ll their actions, and on every occasion evinced high an opinion he had formed of them. The by on his first arrival had requested to be in- ed with a jacket and trowsers, which were ily granted, and an uniform coat with trowsers t the same time given to Raa Kook, who dden on, but was soon wearied of them, as he nd them cumbersome.

n the morning of the fourteenth, two canoes ved, in which were Arra Kooker, the king's r brother, and one of the king's sons. They med Captain Wilson that his brother was on ny duck; but that the canoe in which he

was, could not make so much speed
wind as theirs, which occasioned the d
king, by their means, offered the
hearty welcome to his territories, and as
of his friendship and protection; he
them free permission to build a vessel
of the island which they might think
assured them that he and his subjects
ford them every assistance in their po
Kook then took his nephew and intro
particularly to the captain and his o
conducted him round the cove, expla
thing agreeable to the information he h
just received, and seemed much ple
his friend's astonishment. This youn
very well made, but had a slit in his nos
the consequence of a wound in battle,
phulous taint which was common amo
tives.

In the forenoon two boats were di
the wreck. They found a number of th
in about twenty canoes, buried in esa
vessel; these Raa Kook soon dispatch
this, as well as on every occasion, did e
in his power to convince the English of
ship and protection.

' On the approach of the canoe in which I nt to the island where the king lives, a vast course of the natives ran out of their houses to me come on shore. The king's brother took by the hand, and led me up to the town, ere a mat was spread for me, on a square pave-nt, and I was directed to sit down on it. In, ttle time the king appeared, and being pointed to me by his brother, I rose and made my isance after the manner of eastern nations, by ng my hands to my head, and bending my ly forward; but he did not seem to pay any at-tion to it. I then offered him the presents ich my brother had sent by me, and he received m in a very gracious manner. His brother v talked a great deal to him, the purport of ich, as I conceived, was to acquaint him with disaster, and the number of us; after which king ate some of the sugar-candy, seemed to sh it, and distributed a little of it to several of chiefs; and then directed all the things to be ied to his own house. This being done, he ered refreshments to be brought for me.

' A great crowd of the natives had by this time ounded me, who were curious and eager to mine my clothes and person. But as it began e dark, the king, his brother, myself, and se-al others, retired into a large house, where per was brought in, consisting of yams boiled ple, and others boiled and beaten together, as sometimes do potatoes. There were likewise e shell-fish; but I could not determine what ' were.

I spent the next day in walking about the *l, and observing* its produce, which consisted *r of yams* and cocoa-nuts; the former the

[redacted]

cultivate with great care, in large plants which are all in swampy watery ground, su the rice fields in India. The cocoa trees very near the houses, as do also the betel which they chew as tobacco."

Matters proceeding in this favourable trai captain suggested the propriety of stavin liquor casks on board the wreck, lest eithe natives or marines, by indulging to excess, be thrown off their guard, and give occasi misunderstandings. This advice was ins complied with, and nothing can give a highe of the regular conduct of the crew, and th fection they bore their commander, than readiness to make so considerable a sacrifice, they did without a murmur.

In a short time after this, the English we formed that the king was coming; and i than an hour, they saw a great number of c turning the point which formed the harbour. the king stopped as soon as he got within the and directed one squadron of the canoes, were all armed, to retire to the back of the i thinking, probably, that so great a numb armed people would create an alarm amon strangers. He then advanced with the rest in form, and with much parade, as far as th would permit; and it was signified to C Wilson, by the king's brothers, that he then go and meet him.

Accordingly, two of his own people too on their [illegible] and [illegible] him [illegible] water to the king's canoe, which he was [illegible] to enter; and [illegible] the king, whose [illegible] Abba Thulle, [illegible] each other with [illegible] cordiality [illegible]

The captain then related the nature of their misfortune by means of the two Malays, and repeated his request to be permitted to build a vessel to carry them home; and the king again, in a very courteous manner, gave his assent to the request to build it, either where they were, or at the island where he resided; but recommended the latter; adding, that the island on which they had landed was unhealthy, which was the reason it was not inhabited; and that he apprehended they would be ill, when another wind began to blow, which he said would be in two moons. The captain informed him, that they had a person with them, whose business it was to cure diseases; and that it would be very inconvenient to them, if they removed farther from the wreck of their vessel, because they could not then procure from her such things as they might want, without much trouble and loss of time. To these reasons the king assented; and making signs that he wished to land, the captain was carried on shore by his people, and Abba Thulle, stepping into the water, followed him.

On his landing, he looked about him with a good deal of apparent suspicion, which, however, was soon removed. Raa Kook made up to him and a sail being spread for him, according to the custom of the country, the chiefs of his company sat down, forming a square; and his other attendants, to the amount of about three hundred, enclosed them in a circle, squatting down at the same time in such a position, as that they could rise in an instant. Captain Wilson offered the king some *tea, which* he did not seem to relish, and *then made him* a present of a piece of cloth, some *ribands, which* pleased him very much

carried a hatchet of iron on his shoulder, which was so adapted to it, that it appeared to give him no inconvenience.

Abba Thulle was introduced by Captain Wilson to the officers and all his men; and upon being told that * Mr. Benger was second in command, he called him the kickaray rupack, supposing Captain Wilson to be the king of some country; but when he was made to understand that he belonged to a mighty sovereign, and that he was only his captain, he readily got hold of the word captain, by which name he constantly saluted him afterwards, and Mr. Benger, he called kickaray captain, as second in command.

The king then enquired for Captain Wilson's badge of supremacy, which put him to a stand; luckily however Mr. Benger slipped his ring into his hand, which being produced, and the manner of wearing it shown, pleased Abba Thulle not a little, as it carried some affinity to their own mark of dignity.

Raa Kook having examined every thing belonging to the English very minutely, took much pains in pointing them out to the king; they went through the tents, in which every thing surprised them; nor did the difference between the Chinese and English escape their observation. Raa Kook, at the same time, gave his brother to understand, that there were many different nations and classes of mankind on the earth, who were frequently at war with one another, as he often was with his neighbouring islanders.

But nothing seemed to strike Abba Thulle with more astonishment than the fire-arms, with

which Raa Kook endeavoured to make him acquainted. He expressed much anxiety to see them used, which Captain Wilson ordered immediately to be done. He desired Mr. Benger to cause the sailors to go through their exercise drawn up on the sea beach, being then low water, while he explained their motions to the king. The men went through various evolutions, with great readiness, marching backwards, and forwards, and concluded with three vollies, in different positions.

The astonishment of the natives on hearing the report of the muskets, is not easily conceived; indeed, their hooting and hallooing produced a noise little inferior to it. Captain Wilson judged it expedient to be guilty of a little profusion of his powder on this occasion, in order to impress the minds of the natives with a more enlarged idea of the power of the English; a design which was fully answered by it. But still farther to show them the effects of their fire arms, Mr. Benger ordered one of the live doves, which they had, to be let loose, at which he fired, and immediately brought it down, with a leg and a wing broken. This surpassed every thing in their estimation; indeed they now seemed to be completely absorbed in wonder and amazement.

Raa Kook was, by this time, pretty well acquainted with such articles as the English had about them, which he took great pains in pointing out to the king his brother; that which seemed principally to attract their notice, was a grind stone, which they turned round with great satisfaction, *observing* the effect it had upon pieces of *iron; they also* examined the tents, and the c*nary utensils.* But the dogs were the gre

fund of entertainment to them, with
ing they were so much delighted, th
a continual uproar with them, and it
cessary to confine them. The king
English as to provisions, and was pr
a piece of ham and a live goose wh
saved.

Abba Thulle was highly gratified
had seen, and proposed going awa
notified to his attendants by a loud
one of his officers, which gave not a
the English. It was instantaneously o
all rushed to their canoes with great
the king, with the greater part of
took leave of them.

Raa Kook remained with the Eng
as did the king's son, and a few of the
Captain Wilson ordered two tents t
one for the principal people, and
the commonalty. He continued
Raa Kook and his party, after the g
for some hours. The natives in the
anxious to pay all attention to their
pared to sing a song, according to t
mode.

Their method of tuning thei
this purpose, was attended with so
harsh and dissonant, that the Eng
they were beginning their war-hoo
a signal to the king, and those with h
Impressed with this idea, ever
musket, and ran to the tent w
ilson was, supposing him to be
minent danger. But they were so
undeceived, and attended to the son
conducted in the following man

gave out the line, which a company next him took up and completed the verse. The last line they repeated, and it was taken up by the next party, who also sung a verse. They continued their song some time, and made signs for our people to repay them in kind, which was done by a lad, named Cobbledick, to their great satisfaction. The manner of this lad's singing was afterwards mentioned to the king, who, upon hearing him, was so much pleased, that he never met with him afterwards, without desiring him to sing, which, of course, was complied with.

We come now to mention a circumstance which presents these natives of Pelew in a light that could not have been preconceived; a circumstance which discovers such nice feelings, as on the one hand, displays human nature in a very pleasing attire, in her native dress; while, on the other, it may put to the blush many individuals possessing the blessings of Christian light and civilization. The English had no other means for again revisiting their native homes, but by constructing a small schooner; and, for this purpose, had only a few instruments saved from the wreck. These they carefully concealed from the natives, who had shown a particular attachment to iron, and instruments made of that metal. Accidentally a chief had observed where they were, and requested a cutlass from Captain Wilson. The captain was loth to part with it, but fearing worse consequences in case he refused, thought it best to give it. As they went out of the tent, Raa Kook observed it with great displeasure, took it from *him, and* returned it to Captain Wilson.

In a few hours the Malay coming ashore, to

the captain he had given great offence b
ing a cutlass to an inferior officer, and neg
the king and his brothers. In order to m
matters, Captain Wilson thought it best
sent each of the king's brothers with som
and ribands, which were very coolly rec
they seemed to be unhappy. In the af
the king came round from the back part
island, where he had spent the night, and
Wilson went out in the jolly-boat, w
linguist, to meet him. Now Abba Thull
had been so happy and pleased the day
appeared with a gloomy reserve, and th
Englishmen trembled in anticipating the
ful effects of his displeasure, which they
he was meditating. But the real cause of
easiness, which evidently depressed them a
nothing more than a struggle in their own
how they should ask a favour from stran
most wholly in their own power, without
the appearance of a command. This n
delicacy of mind, which ranks the natives
lew high in refinement.

It appeared that a neighbouring nation
jured them; and as they meant to attack
battle in a few days, they very justly fore
advantages which would arise from the p
of a few of the English sailors with fire arm
length, with much evident confusion, Abba
hinted it to Captain Wilson, who imme
assured him, he might at any time co
his men, who were entirely at his servic
easier was this answer notified by the inte
than every countenance brightened up, a
duality and happiness were restored. T

mediately dubbed the captain a brother rupack, treated him to send some of his people to the part f the island where he lived, to carry him whatver provisions they needed, and concluded with suring him, that the natives were entirely at his ervice, to assist in constructing his vessel, or any ing else in their power.

He immediately retired to the opposite side of he island, promising to return next morning for he men. Nor was the happy settlement of this fair less agreeable to the English than the natives. The fear of having incurred the displeaure of those, whose favour was so necessary, had istressed them not a little; and each strove to vince his zeal by wishing to be selected for the xpedition proposed. At length, five young men ere chosen and properly equipped. They ere headed by Mr. Cummin, the third mate.

Meanwhile every preparation was made to uild a schooner, in which they might return to hina; and the alacrity every person showed to nd his assistance in this important business, was earnest of their future success. Many necesries were recovered from the wreck, and trees ere felled to supply the rest.

On the 25th, the five English warriors returned safety, after acquitting themselves to the satisction of the king, and putting his enemies to ght by the effect and terror of their fire arms. or this important service the island of Oroolong, here they then resided, was given to the Engsh by Abba Thulle.

On the 31st of August, Captain Wilson paid a isit to *Pelew*. Mr. Devis, Mr. Sharp, and *ary Wilson*, accompanied the captain on this *t*. The English went in their jolly boat

attended by Raa Kook, and other nativ
canoe.

About one o'clock they reached Pele
six muskets, and fixed their colours at th
the causeway where they landed. Ra
conducted them to a house, where they wa
arrival of Abba Thulle. Meantime the
thronged into the house to have a view
English, bringing along with them var
freshments and sweet-meats. In a little t
king's arrival was announced; when, r
standing the multitude then present, the
silence prevailed. Captain Wilson embr
monarch as at first meeting, and presen
with a few trinkets, which were very gr
received.

Abba Thulle now proposed to conduct
the town, which is about a quarter of a m
the landing place, where they were. T
lish, in order to assume some little fo
carried their colours before them. They
through a wood, and then came to a fine p
or causeway. There are large broad stone
the middle for the ease of walking, and les
on the sides. This led them to the town
they were conducted to a large square pa
surrounded by houses. In the centre
larger house than the rest, which was all
the English for their accommodation. In
was a number of women, of a superior ran
wives to the rupacks, or principal officers
who received them very politely, and p
them with cocoa-nuts and sweet drink, of w
partook.

a little time, the king, after a suitabl
tain Wilson, retired to bathe, and

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

ent from the queen, expressing a wish to be
ed with their company at her house. Thi-
ey all repaired, and were seated in a little
before the house. It appeared that this
as the principal wife of Abba Thulle, and
ttention was paid to her by all. The king
l almost constantly at her house. She ap-
l at the window, and by means of Raa Kook,
ed into the various peculiarities in the ap-
ce of the English which struck her. She
em a broiled pigeon, which is the greatest
he island produces, and is held in such par-
estimation, that it is unlawful for any but
s and their wives to taste it.
r satisfying her curiosity, they were con-
by the general to his house, where they
ith a most gracious reception, and had an
unity of observing the benevolent heart of
orthy man in domestic life. In his house
ere treated with the greatest kindness, and
e most expressive tokens of real welcome;
at particularly warmed their hearts on this
n, was the endearing behaviour of Raa
to his wife and children. These last he
l on his knees, and caressed with all the
e marks of parental affection. The night
now pretty far advanced, they retired to
ouse, where no pains had been spared to
their accommodation comfortable. Their
riend, the general, procured plenty of mats
m to sleep on, kindled fires to defend them
e mosquitoes and damps, and ordered some
wn men to sleep at the other end to protect
rom any of the natives, who might be led to
them from motives of curiosity. Next
they were attended, as usual, by Raa,

Kook, and after walking about for som
ordered to attend the king to breal
queen's house, where they had been
fore.

They were received with a peculi
which was never afterwards practi
house was all in one apartment; at
which hung a screen of mats, which,
up, discovered the king and queen se
breakfasted on yams and fish very agre
ter breakfast, Mr. Sharp, the surgeon,
by Mr. Devis, set out to visit a c
Kook's, which was sick. His hous
three miles distant. This gave them
nity of examining the country, which
before done. This visit was very acc
the rupack thought he could not suffi
them. Mr. Sharp examined the c
which was almost entirely covered
but could not prescribe any thing, hav
cines. He approved of the mode of c
adopted, which was chiefly fomenta
Kook then loaded several servants wit
&c. in baskets, to be sent to the boats
them, when they left the island,
have his whole roost of tame pigeons,
the greatest compliment he could
them; and sufficiently shows the unc
titude with which his bosom was w
deed, our readers on many occasion
anticipated the remark, that the fine
virtues which adorn humanity, shone
lives in no common degree. They
Captain Wilson, at Pelew, the same
The request which had been pre
the king, was now formally ma

n, by desire of a council of rupacks, that he
l allow them ten men to accompany them to
nd engagement at Artingall; which was
y complied with. Captain Wilson mention-
the same time, that it would be obliging
the men detained as short time as possible,
hinder the progress of their schooner. To
bba Thulle most engagingly replied, "That
not his wish to detain them longer than was
itely necessary, but after doing him so much
e, he must at least keep them a day or two to
e with him." The council had met in the
on on this business. Every rupack, or chief,
seated on a stone, that for the king being
r than the rest, and disputed from side to side
happened, without any regular order of
ers. It appeared that every thing was de-
by a majority, so that their government bears
all affinity to our own.

e remainder of the time the English spent at
r, was very agreeably employed. One
when in company with a great number of the
s, Mr. Devis, who was an excellent
htsman, took out his pencil, and was busily
yed in taking the likeness of a woman who
ttracted his attention. The lady no sooner
ved him, than she retired in great confusion;
n the drawing being shown to the king, he
diately ordered two women to come forward
tand in a proper position for Mr. Devis to
their likeness. The sketches were soon
ed and presented to the king, who was
y entertained, and calling the women, showed
their *portraits*, with which they were much
d. *Abba Thulle* desired the artist to give
pencil and paper, on which he scratched a

few figures, very rudely, but sufficient
his conception of what had been done
while he thus displayed his own inferio
artist, he, at the same time, gave evider
the sense he had of it, and his wishes
these qualifications with which he was
delighted.

Captain Wilson and his compan
carried to see their method of buildin
and observed some which were just
from a skirmish, in which they had pr
rious. They had captured a canoe, v
considered as great a trophy as a first r
war would be in Britain. On this oc
English had an opportunity of observing
thod of celebrating such exploits, or kee
of festivity. There was a great feast p
the warriors, previous to which they dar
following manner: They ornamented
with plantain leaves, nicely pared in
which, being of a yellowish colour, had
fect on their dark skins; then forming
into circles, one within another, an elde
began a song, or long sentence, and on
to the end of it, all the dancers joined i
dancing along at the same time; then
tence was pronounced and danced to,
tinued till every one had sung, and his
been danced to.

manner of dancing does not
apering, leaping, or other feat
n method of reclining their b
rving their balance. During
nt beverage was handed about,
finished, an elegant supper w

Sharp carried Captain Wilson, one after-
to see his favourite Arra Kook, who re-
them with great joy, and entertained them
indly. They went through several planta-
on their way, and were much surprised to
ne country so highly cultivated. They ob-
l a tree, named by the natives ri'a'mall,
the English supposed to be a species of the
fruit. After enjoying plentifully this good
bounty, they returned to Pelew, highly de-
l with their agreeable excursion. In the
of such observations as they had an oppor-
of making, they found the employments of
en generally to be making darts, hewing
and building canoes, while the women
k after the yams, wrought the mats and
s, nursed their children, and dressed the
ls.

Thursday the 4th of September they left
, loaded with presents, and amidst the loud
ations of a vast number of the natives. They
l safe at the cove about nine in the evening,
und all their companions, in good health,
ooceeding in their work with the utmost
y. The captain immediately informed them
request the natives had made for ten men;
very one was again anxious to be of the
At length they were determined upon,
dered to be in readiness on a call from the
rt.

After his majesty paid them another visit at
ng, and after inspecting the progress they
in their vessel, he returned with the desired
ement of ten Englishmen.

Ie king had some days before sent informa-
Artingall of his proposed attack, which is

customary here, and at the same t
peace, he now ordered a canoe, with
it, to proceed to the island, and enq
they were to submit or to fight.

The messengers soon returned, in
that they refused the offered terms.
Abba Thulle ordered the conch to
and waved his chinam stick in the a
for forming the line of battle. Meant
my collected their canoes, but kept
shore, showing an evident disinclina
to battle.

Abba Thulle had dressed himself i
coat which Captain Wilson had giv
kept one of the Englishman in his
other nine were dispersed through
nine different canoes, armed with m
lasses, bayonets, and pistols.

As the enemy appeared unwilling
and their present situation was very
for the attack, the king ordered a par
to go round a neck of high land, and l
cealed. He then ordered the rema
change a few darts in their present p
retreat with apparent precipitancy
means he expected to draw the enem
shores, and the concealed squadron c
betwixt them and the land, and thus
ll sides.

is stratagem took the effect as
enemy rushed out to pursue t
ves, and the canoes coming rou
surrounded them on all sides.
wever, was soon discovered, for th
now turned about, and, by means of
threw the enemy into the utmost co

of the muskets, their friends dropping they not how, and the triumphant shout which tives of Pelew set up, totally disconfited

They retreated with precipitation, rushed h the canoes that were betwixt them and id, as there were but few of them, and by eans all escaped but six canoes, and nine na- who were captured. The victory, however, nsidered as very complete.

very seldom that any canoes are taken, wo or three prisoners are generally the st number. The dead bodies are carefully l off the field of battle, lest they should fall e hands of the conquerors to expose them. ith pain we add, that the prisoners are con- murdered. This is the only trait of inhu- that disgraces a people otherwise remark- r their mildness.

ttle before this engagement, Mr. Sharp was ted by Raa Kook, to go along with him to , to inspect his son's foot, which was very rously hurt by a spear, which having sunk into the flesh, was broke off in attempting it out; and the barb of the spear, having among the small bones, could not be ex- l. Meantime, his foot swelled amazingly, great distress of the young man. One of tives, reputed among them as a man of skill, to cut away the flesh. But, after mang- is foot in a terrible manner, he was obliged st, as the effusion of blood became so great could not continue the operation. They ecourse therefore to their fomentation, of Mr. Sharp much approved, and desired it ntinued till he saw him, which he could

not propose at that time, three of the ablest being sick.

Mr. Sharp's account of his excursion to him some time after is as follows:

Immediately on his landing, he went dire to his father's house, who met him with vis distress in his countenance. Mr. Sharp acqua ed him, that he was come to see his son, and brought such instruments with him as would able him, he hoped, to administer relief. smiled approbation, and conducted him to house, where Abba Thulle and several of the p cipal people were assembled. After paying respects to them, Mr. Sharp was informed, during Raa Kook's stay at Oroolong, the swel had subsided by means of the fomentation, they had forced the spear through his foot, as only method of extracting it. At this time, whole army was setting out on a third expedit which the young man hearing, could not bear thoughts of being absent from. He therefore sisted upon being carried to his canoe, wh though he could not stand on his feet to fight could raise himself sufficiently to throw a sp He, therefore, went along, and very early in engagement fell a sacrifice to his magnanimi a spear entering through his throat, occasio immediate death. It is impossible to in silence the unhappy fate of this gal . A spirit more truly heroic, history eft on record; nor need we hesitate to there was more real valour displayed in tion, which accident only has brought on ord, than in many feats which have attracted admiration of ages. Success again ere the natives of Pelew, by the assistance

though the enemy behaved with great
l.
fter, Raa Kook desired Mr. Sharp and
swain to accompany him to the water
re two canoes were waiting, into which
t, accompanied by about twenty rupacks,
y had not formerly seen, as they belong-
other island, though friendly to Abba
Mr. Sharp knew not whither they were
it suffered himself to be conducted by
l. They landed upon an island about
s distant from Pelew, and proceeded to
inhabited village, where there were four
uses, surrounded by a neat pavement.
esting about an hour here, they set for-
a town about half a mile distant, where
nany people of both sexes were assem-
l an entertainment prepared. Imme-
fter this the women retired; and soon
ir attention was drawn to the sound of
t a little distance; the voices appeared
ncipally those of women. Raa Kook
ely led Mr. Sharp from the company to
whence the noise proceeded. They
great multitude of women attending a
pse, which was neatly wrapped in a mat,
orted by four men. They kept up a
lamentation, and were just about to lay
when the strangers joined them. The
s immediately deposited in the grave
my ceremony, while the men who had
on their shoulders, proceeded to cover it
vith the dust. The women then kneeled
d *their cries* became so much louder, that
ared anxious to tear up the very body
ch had been just interred.

A heavy shower of rain obliged Mr. Sharp
leave this interesting scene to seek shelter,
he never could learn the cause of Raa Ko
behaviour on this occasion; as, notwithstan
the uncommon regard he had for his late
whose body they were convinced it was, he
served the most profound silence on the subj
nor did he appear particularly interested.
most probable conjecture they could form
that he considered it below that dignity of m
which he on all occasions wished to suppor
appear concerned on an occasion which gen
ly produces those feelings that betray what
Pelewites consider as human weakness.

As the night proved very stormy, they c
not return to Pelew, but spent the evening
Raa Kook. In the morning Raa Kook ca
Mr. Sharp and the boatswain to a little hut
tiguous to the place where his son had been
ried. Here they found only an old woman
whom the general spoke for some time.
then went out, but soon returned, bringing
her two old cocoa nuts, some red ochre, a
bundle of betel-nut with the leaves. He took
cocoa-nuts and crossed them with the oc
placing them one on each side by him;
which he seemed to offer up a prayer. He
crossed the betel-nut in the same manner,
sat musing over it a little, when he gave the
the woman, who carried them out, as Mr. S
supposed, to the grave; he wished to follow
but as Raa Kook appeared under great agita
ed not inclined to rise, he did not leave him,
any enquiries.

Sharp entertained his friends with

which they were greatly pleased, as well as the description he gave them of the mode performing various operations.

Meanwhile their countrymen whom they had at Pelew were in great distress about their nee. They had been witnesses to the fu- of another young man, who had been slain e same battle. As they were accidentally gling through the fields, about two miles Pelew, they observed a great number of the e going towards a village, with Abba le at their head. They came to a large pave- where the king was seated, and a great ourse of people surrounded him. Those who the corpse, moved slowly on before the , who addressed them in a speech, pro- recapitulating the qualifications of the de- d.

is oration was delivered with great solem- and the respectful silence of all the audi- added a considerable degree of affecting deur to the scene. The body was then carried grave, attended by women only, and thither Matthias Wilson followed. He observed an woman getting out of the new-made grave, n he supposed to be the mother or some near ion of the deceased, who had been examining ery thing was properly prepared to her

e last offices they always commit to the wo- as the men who are nearly interested, or re- might be led to discover some exterior of grief, which they consider as derogato- *the dignity of* manhood. Immediately on *his being* deposited in the grave, the wo-

men set up loud lamentations, as in the case o
Raa Kook's son, and Mr. Wilson left them.

The graves were formed in the same manne
as in Europe; and some had a flat stone laid ho
rizontally on the grave, to prevent any perso
from trampling upon it. It appears also that the
have particular spots of ground set apart for th
purpose of burying their dead.

As it would exceed our limits to relate all th
various turns which took place during the contes
between the natives of Pelew and those of Arti
gall, we shall merely observe on this head, th
Captain Wilson lent every aid to his friends, an
obtained and deserved their esteem. Soon aft
his return to Oroolong, he found that the coo
had misbehaved exceedingly, appropriating
great part of the small portion of meat they we
allowed, to himself and his assistant. And as
was requisite, in their present situation, that th
strictest discipline should be exercised, Captai
Wilson, by a court martial, ordered him a * cob
bing.

The native tenderness of Raa Kook's dispo
tion, who was present, appeared eminently o
this occasion. When he saw the man stripp
to the waist, and his hands tied against a tree t
keep them extended, he intreated Captain Wi
son to pardon him: but when he saw the punis
ment inflicted, and the man bearing it patientl
he was reconciled, standing by and encouragin
him all the time.

A Chinese was also punished in the same ma
ner, for wounding one of his countrymen with

* The punishment of cobbing is inflicted by a thic
Piece of wood, somewhat like a battledore.

But he set up such a hideous cry, that
ok was greatly entertained with his cow-
or rather despised him for his want of for-

ie 17th of October, Abba Thulle arrived
: agreeable news, that the chief minister
gall had been at Pelew, with overtures of
which had been accepted, to the great
laa Kook, and the other natives. Abba
brought his youngest daughter with him,
Erre Bess, of whom he appeared ex-
ly fond. He conducted her through all
e, and explained the use of every thing
ich attention. He also brought with him,
visit, Ludee, one of his wives; a very
il woman, young, and greatly superior to
Europeans had hitherto seen. She had
er eight or ten females, who were all es-
by Raa Kook, and were shown the forge,
guns, tents, and other curiosities, with
they were greatly surprised. The king
brought some of his artificers or tackle-
he called them, to observe the progress of
sel, and the manner of working. He seem-
liarly anxious that they should pay atten-
the schooner, which all ranks agreed in
ring as the *ne plus ultra* of human me-
.

their curiosity had been fully satisfied, the
prepared an entertainment for them in the
consisting principally of fish, and boiled
sweetened with molasses, of which they
ed very fond.

od *deal of* conversation took place on this
tween the king and Captain Wilson, on
subjects. Abba Thulle acknowledged

that the English muskets had now procu
peace with almost all his neighbours ; an
same time requested that the Captain wou
ten muskets with him when he left the
The captain replied, that he could not ob
in this respect, as Britain was at presen
ed in war with several different natio
whose vessels they might fall in on thei
homeward, and so require defensive w
but he promised him five, which greatly
him.

Abba Thulle then enquired what qua
powder they had ; but, observing that
Wilson was not disposed to answer him
he very politely changed the subject.

The captain then desired he would as
neighbouring islanders, that the English,
sensible of the kind usage they had receiv
the inhabitants of Pelew, were determine
turn very soon, in a much larger ship, a
a greater number of men, and fully avenge
sult that might be offered, either by the p
Artingall or any other island.

Abba Thulle then informed him that
come, at this time, to get the guns -f
wreck; which should either be placed at C
or Pelew, as the English pleased. Capt
son, having previously consulted his offic
sirest him to take them all to Pelew, exc
which they might perhaps need in the s
Accordingly, next day, the king ordered
his people to go to the wreck in order to
them. Having no tackle, they found it
difficult job, and were forced to send for as
to their friends. The Englishmen

ves, who could not conceive it possible
le these heavy pieces with such apparent

king lodged at the back of the island, car-
rith him all his attendants, that the English
e as little interrupted as possible. He had
n long there, when he sent for Captain
, to give him ten large fish, part of a
y his people had taken. Of these he would
ceive four, which would fully serve all his
for supper; and such is the nature of the
, that no fish will keep fresh above five or
rs. The king then ordered the remaining
e dress for keeping, and sent to the cove
morning. Their method of cleaning and
g them is as follows: the fish is first well
l, washed, and all the scales taken off; then
cks are placed lengthways of the fish, in
o keep it straight, in the same manner as
are placed across salmon in this country
kippering. It is then bound round with
plantain leaves, and smoked over a slow
In this state it will be eatable for at least two
though not very pleasant to those unaccus-
to such a mode of preserving.
t morning the king went to the wreck, and
ed to the cove, and breakfasted on tea with
in Wilson, three Artingall people being al-
the party. After breakfast, the strangers
led through the works, and their surprise
othing inferior to any that had yet been ex-
d. The guns particularly interested them,
means by which so many of their country-
ad died, in a manner then incomprehensible.
few days they had a farther opportunity of
the effects of the muskets, by Mr. Benger's

killing some pigeons while on the wing
to the carcases, and examined them
tively, and, upon noticing the wounds
it was with such holes as these their
died. On this occasion the Pelewites
exult a little over their neighbours, on
rance which they showed of the use of
The people of Artingall, however, re
animosity on this account, but seemed
happy and at ease.

The schooner, being now nearly co
consultation was held, to fix on the safe
of launching her, which was agreed to be
They had neither pitch nor rosin to pay
This want, necessity taught them to
burning coral stone into lime; then
thoroughly, they mixed it up with g
found it an excellent succedaneum.

Some time before this, * Madan Blan
of the common sailors, who had accom
natives in their different expeditions
pressed a desire to some of his comra
left behind. At first it was supposed h
in earnest: but when the captain was a
his real inclination, he endeavoured t
him from such an unaccountable step,
however, that no arguments could mak
pression on his mind, or shake his reso
determined to make a merit of neces
Therefore, when Abba Thulle came dow
long, to attend the launching of the vess
nified to his majesty, that as a return fo
pitality with which the English had be

* This man was about twenty years of a
grace and, but possessing much native go

hild leave with him one of their comrades, as fully qualified to manage the great guns her things that were to be presented to their departure. The idea was by no means away; the king was gratified beyond

he crew were extremely sorry to part with ard: and they lost no opportunity to speak behalf to the natives. It is indeed very dif- conjecture what motives could urge him ke that class of mankind, among whom he herto lived, and be separated from them, s for ever.

rendered his resolution the more extra- y was, its being known that he had formed icular attachment on the island; but man isplays singular freaks, and perhaps his real s will ever remain unknown. He certainly urageous in an eminent degree, and no is more valued among the natives. Un- tely he could neither read nor write; else, succeeding navigators fall in with him, he have been able to furnish memoirs which have interested every admirer of simple and every heart of sensibility must feel ious desire to know the fate of a man, who himself a voluntary recluse from the rest of d.

bba Thulle, Raa Kook, and the natives in considered his remaining among them as great compliment, they were resolved to him happy; and promised to make him a and to give him two wives, together with and plantations.

ome now to contemplate a scene peculi- *resting.* On the appointed day the Eng-

lish proceeded, at an early hour, to m
for the launch; it need scarcely be m
that uncommon pains were taken to
thing in the most favourable train for g
vessel afloat. About seven o'clock, the
his attendants were desired to be prese
a little time the schooner was safely lau
the general joy of every spectator, and
Thulle's desire, was named the Oroolong
was there a more affectingly happy scen
eye seemed to sparkle with a lustre bor
the occasion.—Every countenance bea
animating joy and heartfelt satisfaction
among them could utter their feelings.
congratulation circulated around, while
shook his comrade's hand with warme
Home, wives, parents, children, friend
seemed as within grasp.—But descript
equal to this task. The behaviour of t
friends, however, must not be forgotten.
joy, which was also unbounded, real pl
was to be seen.—They saw, by this o
those friends whom they valued, abou
them; those friends by whom they ha
much benefited, and from whom they h
so much.—But they saw them hap
know their whole comfort depended
success of this event, and therefore th
hearts participated in the general jo
a very happy breakfast, they
every thing aboard, with all
; and in the afternoon, the
in, the ship was hauled into
p place of four or five fathoms w
the course of the day, they got
the provisions and stores, such only

to be given in presents to the king; and in
morning they took on board their anchors, ca-
and other necessaries, making bitts, and
g a rail across the stern of the vessel.
he weather and wind appearing favourable,
captain informed Abba Thulle, that they
sed sailing the next day. This very much
ssed him; for he had sent word to the neigh-
ng rupacks, that the day following that now
ioned by the captain, was the day the English
t to sail; in consequence of which they were
ne to Oroolong the next night, to furnish
with provisions, and bid them farewel.
information only seemed to strengthen the
in's resolution of setting sail in the forenoon,
number of canoes to be expected, would
y incommode them. He therefore apolo-
In the best manner he could to the king,
ppeared greatly disappointed. Abba Thulle
begged that the captain and officers would
with him and his brothers on shore. With
hey cheerfully complied, and after dinner,
ng signified his intention of investing the
h with the order of the BONE, and making
rupack of the first rank. The captain ex-
d his acknowledgements for the intended
r, when the bone was drawn over his left
with great solemnity, by the chief minister
an Kook, on which the whole assembly tes-
their joy. The king, then addressing the
told him "that the bone should be rubbed
every day, and preserved as a testimony of
he held among them; that this mark of
must, on every occasion, be valiantly de-
nor suffered to be torn from his arm, but
loss of life."

Our readers may probably smile at this simp
badge of dignity; but they may at the same tim
recollect, that the object and the end are ever
where the same; and that a star on the breas
or a bone on the arm, in themselves are equall
insignificant. All public honours hold out a pri
to merit, and in this light only should they be t
garded.

As a farther proof of Abba Thulle's confidenc
he proposed entrusting Captain Wilson with th
care of his second son, Prince Le Boo, who
affecting story will soon be recorded. The king
object in this, was to improve the young man
the knowledge, which he saw the English posse
in an eminent degree, and to render him usef
to his native country in future. Raa Kook al
solicited permission to accompany them; but th
request was refused, from motives of policy.

Arra Kooker, who from the first, seemed
have set his heart on the Newfoundland dog,
warmly importuned the captain for his favourit
that it was impossible to resist his solicitation
But the general's intention was far otherwise em
ployed. He was already building a ship in ima
gination; and, to realize his design, wished the
to leave their launching ways, saying he would g
to work on the same place.

The king had laughed at the insignificance
Arra Kooker's request of the dog; but the sub
ject of ship-building caught his most serious a
tention. It was of national importance, and
course demanded the patronage of a good prince

In the midst of their discourse, a battle on boa
the ship between two sailors, called for the pr
sence of the captain. The damage proved
greater than a bloody nose, which being set

[illegible] again returned. When the circum-
was explained to the king, he observed
[illegible] were, no doubt, bad men in all coun-

[illegible]

ission was now obtained, to hoist an Eng-
ndant on a tree near the cove, with the
ig inscription, on copper, to be placed on
tree adjacent:

THE HONOURABLE
LISH EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP,
THE ANTELOPE,
HENRY WILSON, COMMANDER,
S LOST UPON THE REEF NORTH OF
THIS ISLAND,
IN THE NIGHT
EN THE 9TH AND 10TH OF AUGUST;
WHO HERE BUILT A VESSEL,
AND SAILED FROM HENCE
THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1783.

[illegible]

[illegible]ain Wilson explained the purport of this
tion to Abba Thulle, who was greatly
l with it; and, having explained it to his
he assured the English, that it should care-
preserved in remembrance of their visit.
conversation this day was principally con-
the approaching separation. "When
gone," said the king, "I much dread that
ingalls will redouble their attempts against
nd; deprived of your aid, I shall probably
effects of that animosity they have always
ainst my people, and having no more the
to support me, I shall not be a match for
[illegible] you leave the few muskets you pro-
[illegible]

The captain was willing to comply with
request immediately; but most of the oth
who still had apprehensions, were extremely
to give up the arms till the last moment. That
lucky suspicion, of being detained, which ha
ungenerously taken possession of them, had
so rivetted in their minds, that it was not e
dislodged. It is necessary, however, not to
demn our countrymen too hastily. They
been accustomed to see roguery so generally,
so scientifically practised, that distrust and su
cion are naturally instilled among the first pr
ples of education; and it was not easy for t
to conceive, that the same species should b
very different, even at opposite quarters of
globe; but here they saw the open, undisgui
sections of nature, knowing no deceit, and d
ing none.

Abba Thulle was too quick-sighted not to
serve their distrust; and it is not easy to exp
the agitation which laboured in his breast, on h
ing that doubts were harboured of his sincer
"Why," said he, "should you distrust me
never refused you my confidence. If my in
tions had been hostile, you would have know
long ago, being entirely in my power. But,
the contrary, you have had my utmost assistan
and yet, at the very last, you suspect me of
designs!"

The earnestness of his manner spoke his f
ings more than his words; nor can we de
that a little recollection brought the blush
the countenances of those whom he addres
The man who had uniformly behaved with s
disinterested, unsuspecting benevolence—the
who had freely committed his own son to

[illegible] doubted; within a few hours of their [illegible] was a stab, which the sensibility of Abba could not support. The severity and truth of reproach, and the noble dignity with which [illegible] opposed himself, brought the daring thought to some had entertained, of murdering him [illegible] brothers, to view, and gave a most captivating picture of the mild, yet forcible triumph of [illegible] virtue. They found themselves guilty, and evidently, that virtue will flourish in what soil she is implanted. Without further hesitation they sent on board for all the arms that could be spared; and on the boat's return presently [illegible] with five muskets, five cutlasses, more than half a barrel of gunpowder, and flint and [illegible] in proportion. Once more harmony was restored, and the generous Abba Thulle forgot, or seemed to forget, their unjust suspicions.

[illegible] king's second son, Lee Boo, arrived in the evening, under the care of his elder brother, and was presented by Abba Thulle to the captain, and officers. He advanced in so easy and polite a manner, having much good humour and forcible expression in his aspect, that every one was immediately prepossessed in his favour. As it was growing dark, the officers went on board, leaving the captain behind, at the king's request. To-day Mr. Wilson informed them, that neither he, the king, nor the rupacks, enjoyed much [illegible] the affectionate father employing the most [illegible] in giving advice to his son, and in recommending him to the care of the captain; not, however, from the smallest fear that he would be neglected: "I would wish you," said he, "to make *my son* every thing that is useful, and make a *Englishman*. The fine things he will see

may probably induce him to slip away from
in search of less confined gratification; but I
that you will contrive to calm and subdue
rashness and impetuosity of his youthful
know, from the different countries he must
through, that he will be liable to dangers,
even to diseases that we never heard of, which
kill him; but I also know that death is the
mon lot; and whether he dies with you, o
Pelew, is of no moment. I know you are a
of humanity, and am, therefore, confident,
if my son be sick, you will look on him
kindness. But should that happen, which
utmost care cannot prevent, let it not deter ye
your brother, or any of your countrymen
returning, for I shall rejoice at the sight."

The captain assured the king, that he m
rest satisfied of the care and affection with w
his son would be treated.—Before Mr. Wi
came on board, he admonished Blanchard
man who had resolved to renounce his coun
as to his conduct among the natives. He de
him to be watchful of the arms and ammuni
that would be left behind, that they might de
themselves from their enemies. He begged
not to go naked, like the natives, as it might
sen his importance with them as an Englishm
and countenance an evident indecency; and
he might have no excuse from the want of clot
all that could be spared was left him; in or
that if he accepted the king's offer of wives,
might be enabled to dress them somewhat after
own custom. The captain did not forget to
force on him the absolute necessity of contin
his religious duties, and to be particular in k
ing the christian Sabbath. After this, he wa

ed to ask any favour that might tend to his
d comfort, on which he begged to have one
s ship's compasses, and the masts, sails, and
belonging to the pinnace, which also was
ded to be left behind.

rly on Wednesday morning, an English jack
hoisted at the mast-head of the Oroolong,
a swivel fired as a signal for sailing; which
explained to the king, he ordered all the
sions on board, which he had brought for the
ge. A great number of canoes surrounded
vessel, loaded with presents, so that it was
difficulty they could avoid being overstocked.
a just ready for sea, a boat was sent on shore
e captain, who then took Blanchard and the
of the boat into a temporary hut that had
erected; and making them kneel, offered up
givings to that divine Being, who had sup-
d their fainting spirits through so many ha-
s and toils, and at last opened to them the
of deliverance. He repeated his advice to
hard, earnestly begging him not to forget
ligion.

out eight o'clock the captain went on board,
ded by Abba Thulle, Lee Boo, the rupacks,
Blanchard. It being doubtful, as the vessel
heavily laden with provision, whether she
d be able to get over the reef, it was resolved
d the two six pounders, and leave the jolly-
behind, as they had nothing wherewith to
her and she was almost worn out. In her
Abba Thulle was at great pains to procure
a proper canoe.

ptain Wilson had recommeded Mr. Sharp,
gnon, to Lee Boo, as his sacalia, or friend,
young man stuck by him with the great-

conscious that they should meet again after
absence. He shook hands with them w
same indifference, as if they were to sail
the Thames on a coasting voyage—a st
contrast to what followed!

The vessel now proceeded towards th
laden with Abba Thulle's bounty, to
gree of superfluity, and surrounded by
numbers of the natives in their canoes, wh
every man brought his present, for their
friends the *Englees*—What a luxurious sigh
feeling heart!—There was no room for the
every one exclaimed, "Only this from me
this from me;" and, if refused, they repeate
requests with supplicating countenances an
in their eyes. Indeed their generosity and
tion were so urgent, that a few trifles fro
nearest of them were accepted; while the
unable to bear the seeming neglect, paddled
and put their little presents into the pinnac

Several canoes went before the vessel. to

the officers, crying—"You are happy because you are going home, and I am happy because you are so; but still very unhappy at your going away." Once more renewing his assurances of regard and good will, he left the vessel, and went into his canoe. The natives who were to return with the king, looked up to the vessel eagerly, with the most expressive countenances, and half dissolved in tears. This proof of delicate sensibility, and of unfeigned affection, operated so strongly on the feelings of all aboard, that it was with much difficulty they summoned resolution enough to give three cheers at their final departure.

Raa Kook remained, with a few of his attendants, to see them out of danger beyond the reef; but he was so deeply dejected, that the vessel had gone a great way before he thought of summoning his canoes to return. As he had been their first friend, the captain gave him a brace of pistols, and a cartouch-box with cartridges; and the moment of separation being now come, he appeared so much affected, that it was some time before he could speak. Pointing to his heart, he said it was there he felt the pain of bidding them adieu. He endeavoured to converse with Lee Boo, his nephew; but being unable to proceed, he precipitately went into the boat, and giving them an expressive glance, as if his mind were convulsed, he instantly dropt astern; and thus terminated the connection with the natives of Pelew, after a residence among them from Sunday the 10th of August, 1783, to Wednesday the 12th of November following.

SITUATION, CLIMATE,
PRODUCTIONS.
THE Pelew islands are situated be
and 9 degrees of north latitude, and
130 and 136 degrees of east longi
Greenwich; and lie in a north-east
west direction. From the descript
country it appears to be moun
some of the valleys are represented
tiful, and affording many delight
and the climate is temperate and a
All that part of the country
Wilson and his crew had an opp
ing, was covered with trees of
sizes; some of which must hav
large, as the natives formed
canoes capable of carrying tw
men. Among the timber tr
ebony, and a tree which,
otherwise wounded, yielde
consistence of cream. H
of the manchineel tree, th
ly blistered the skin of t
employed in felling it.
among their unluck
strangers not to use it
But the most cur
was one in its sh
not unlike a chest
resembling the mi
that it had no lid
about the thick
than the inside

s colour was nearly that of mahogany, and the ood was so extremely hard, that few of the tools longing to the Europeans could work it. Beides the above mentioned trees, the English und cabbage trees, the wild bread fruit, oranges, mons, and a tree whose fruit bore some resemlance to an almond: but yams and cocoa nuts, ing their principal articles of sustenance, claim their chief attention.

No quadrupeds were found on these islands cept rats; but with respect to birds, there ere great numbers of common cocks and hens, hich, though not domesticated, kept running out near the houses and plantations; and what ppears extremely singular is, that the natives had ever made any use of them till our people told em they were excellent eating. Pigeons they counted a great delicacy; but none except ose of a certain dignity were permitted to eat them. The English left them two geese, which ere the only remains of their live stock. It eems that no river was observed at Pelew; the pplies of fresh water being obtained from nall streams and ponds, which are pretty nuerous.

Few parts of the globe are better supplied ith fish of all kinds, particularly mullets, crabs, sters, muscles, &c. but the fish most esteemed mong the natives is the shark, the greater part f which they reckon extremely delicious. Several kinds of shell fish they eat raw, in preference o dressed. They have no salt, and have but ttle conception of seasoning to any thing they at. When they eat any thing raw, however, ey generally squeeze a little orange or lemon ice upon it.

THE NATIVES OF THE PELEW ISL

THE natives of the Pelew Islands, a
neral stout, well made, and athletic.
them appeared to be uncommonly stro
are in general about the middle size, a
sally of one tinge as to complexion, n
black, but of a very deep copper col
men have their left ear bored, and th
both. They wear a particular leaf, an
an ornament of shell in the perforated e
noses are also ornamented, by a flowe
shrub, stuck through the cartilage bet
nostrils. This custom is not peculiar
but is found in many oriental nations, a
bly proceeds from their great desire
scents; and though at first it appea
disagreeable, from want of use, it is c
more pleasant and becoming refreshm
nose, than the use of tobacco, either in
or in snuff.

Their teeth are dyed black; but th
could never learn the method by whic
done, nor farther, than that it was acc
by means of some herbs when young, a
operation was very painful. The tat
body is also done in youth, though not
in childhood.

The only appearance of any thing
among these natives is in the female se
erally wear a piece of mat, or the
coa-nuts dyed, about nine or ten in
ound their waist. Some of these

very neatly made, and ornamented with a kind of beads. Abba Thulle's daughter, Erre Bess, gave Henry Wilson a present of a very neat one to carry to his little sister.

From the most attentive observations and enquiries the English could make, they were able to collect, that the inhabitants of Pelew believed in one Supreme Being, and a future state of rewards and punishments, but had few religious rites or ceremonies.

It was very clear that they had some strong fixed ideas of divination. When Lee Boo set out to sea, he was, for several days, uncommonly sick; and he then told Mr. Sharp, he was sure his father and friends were very sorry for him, for they knew what he underwent. He was also prepossessed with the same notion when near his dissolution.

That they understood the spirit existed after death, Lee Boo declared, while he was in Britain. For when Captain Wilson informed him, that the intention of going to church was to reform men's lives, and that they might go to Heaven; he replied, that, at Pelew, bad men stay on earth, and good men grow very beautiful, and ascend into the sky.

One particular mode of divination was observed, and considered to be peculiar to the king, as none of his subjects ever used it. There is a plant, not unlike the bulrush, by splitting the leaves of which, and applying them to the middle finger, he judged of the success of any occurrence of moment. Before the first expedition to Artingall, it was noticed that the answer was very favourable; but, when about to sail on the second, the oracle did not appear altogether so agreeable

Abba Thulle therefore would not suffer
ple to enter their canoes, until he had twi
leaves in such a manner, as he thought
more favourable.

As the general character of the native
lew must be now pretty well imprinted
reader's mind, a very few additional obse
may suffice. Humanity is the prominent fe
the picture. The English were cast upon t
nitories, in a state the most helpless that c
be conceived; twenty-seven men, witho
the common necessaries of life, entirely
ent on their bounty; fed, supported, ass
their labours, and every thing done for th
was in their power. Let us only for a
consider the hourly bounty which was po
upon them; not of their useless provender,
the English had many occasions to observ
best provisions were cheerfully given
strangers, while many, perhaps, were
enough at home. Only recollect the partin
See the crowding canoes holding out prese
the distant effects of complaisance, but th
effusions of philanthropy! — Could oste
pride, or the hope of retribution influence
By no means. It was kindness to men the
expected to see again.

Here it may not be unreasonable to mak
general observations on the different ch
of Abba Thulle and Raa Kook, to wh
countrymen owed so many obligations.

Nor was a prince more formed to
and retain the love and admiration of his s
than Abba Thulle; his appearance was n
and he commanded with authority; w
affability and easy access, rendered hi

an object of adoration to all his subjects. In his councils, there was as much respect paid to his naked unadorned person, as to an European potentate, amidst all his trappings and pageantry, from the surrounding sycophants. His nice honour, and quick feeling were very discernible on many occasions; never was there a reproof more delicate, and yet more poignant, than what he gave the English, on occasion of the late affair with the muskets. He was far from one of those harmless beings, who hurt nobody because they have not a sense of injuries; while the warmth and sensibility of his heart, won the love of all around him, his dignity of manner, and propriety of conduct, taught them to approach him with respect. He possessed a contemplative mind, and few objects came within his observation, without being attentively considered. The prosperity of his subjects, was the principal object of his attention. It was this that led him to part with his son Lee Boo, whom he tenderly loved—for this he was at so much pains in examining every thing about the English, that might be serviceable to his people—in fine, his whole time was taken up in forming and executing plans, for the good of the nation and individuals. In domestic life he appeared to peculiar advantage, and took a particular charge of all his own relations; the misbehaviour of his nephew, in an affair of some importance, seemed to give him the greatest pain; while, as the husband and parent, his heart seemed awake to every finer feeling which adorns humanity,

His brother Raa Kook was a prince of so universally engaging demeanour, and whose every action expressed something so truly valuable,

Englishmen or natives equally admired him was so much a friend to the English, that i be suspected their account of him is p therefore little shall here be said, and tha not exaggerated.

His natural temper was cheerful and ple though without that mimickry and humo which his brother Arra Kooker was remarl at the same time he was far from avers hearty laugh when a proper occasion o As commander in chief, he was belove all: he dispensed his orders calmly and sino but would not tolerate neglect. No man understood the necessity of strict disciplin that while he encouraged his inferiors to u becoming freedom with him, he kept them proper distance, which is the true key to ful obedience. In principles of honour, h by no means inferior to his brother; and no wished that the English should hold him in a nourable point of view, but all the nation it was, that he could not bear the least id pilfering among them, and if any thing were ing Raa Kook soon discovered and punish delinquent. One day, a chief rupack s a cutlass from Captain Wilson in his hea the frown instantly appeared, nor would h let it to be given. He was exceedingl licate in receiving favours himself: and th from his particular disposition, in enquiring causes and effects, many things about the his were highly prized by him, he was pa larly attentive, that nothing should betra desire for what he thought might not be p to be given.

His deportment in his family was rem

pleasant, even to a degree which many in this age of dissipation and stoicism might reckon silly; but let it be noticed, that though the finer feelings shone in the natives of Pelew, to a length many in Britain would call effeminate, yet in fatigue, pain, distress, and death, they appeared as heroes indeed.

Their native politeness was constantly observable; and although they possessed a degree of curiosity beyond any of the South Sea islanders, they never, knowingly, intruded, when it was inconvenient. In them it was evident that good manners are the natural result of good sense.

The attention paid by the men of Pelew to their wives, is very uncommon in most parts of the world; and gives a very amiable idea of their domestic lives.

Their marriages seemed to consist in a serious, solemn contract, without any formal ceremony; but they are strictly faithful to each other, and the utmost decency of behaviour is uniformly supported. A plurality of wives is allowed; though the common people generally confine themselves to two, a rupack to three, and the king to five. They name the children soon after they are born, without any ceremony. One of Abba Thulle's wives bore him a son while the English were there, which he named Captain, in honour of Captain Wilson. They are far from being naturally lascivious, and the utmost decency is preserved among them. One of the English, endeavouring to show a marked attention to a female, was rebuffed in a manner that prevented any farther attempts.

They are, in general, an active, laborious people, possessing the greatest resolution

weapons, with domestic utensils, and burn
chinam, may be said to comprise the whole r
tine of their avocations.

Those who had a particular turn for mecha
cal operations, or any uncommon pieces of wo
they call tacklebys; it was to them the k
often gave particular orders to observe the bui
ing of the schooner. Idleness was tolerated
none; the women were as laborious as the m
and the king and rupacks were as much emplo
ed as any. Abba Thulle was the best maker
hatchets in the island; and generally labour
at them when disengaged from affairs of sta
They had no idea of unemployed time, and the
fore it is, that without the proper tools for fini
ing a fine piece of work, practice had taug
them, even with their coarse implements, to e
ecute what a British artist could not have co

prevented that ambition which is too often destructive to society, and the other those care which are generally awakened by affluence. In all the connection which the English had with them, robbery or rapine was never named. Nature, it is true, allowed them little, but that little they enjoyed with content. Human nature here shone in most amiable colours. Men appeared as brethren. Uninformed and unenlightened, they grasped at nothing more than competency and health. Linked together as in one common cause, they mutually supported each other. Courteous, affable, gentle, and humane, their little state was cemented in bonds of perfect harmony.

The king, was the chief person in the state, and all the homage of royalty was accordingly paid to his person. He was supreme in the greater part of the islands which came within the observation of the English; but Artingall, Pelelew, Emungs, and Emellegree, appeared to be independent, though, from any thing that could be observed or heard, their form of government was exactly similar.

The general mode of making obeisance to the king, was by putting their hands behind them and bowing towards the ground; and this custom prevailed, not only when passing him in the streets and fields, but when they passed the house in which they supposed him to be. His carriage and demeanour was stately and dignified, and he supported his station very becomingly. He devoted the forenoon to public business, and decided every matter of state by a council of rupacks. They assembled in a square pavement in the open air; the king being placed in the centre, on a stone

of larger size than those of the rupacks. T
seemed to deliver their minds with freedom
matters occurred; and the assembly was dis
ed by the king rising up.

The afternoon was devoted to receiving
tions, hearing requests, and deciding contr
sies. These, it may easily be supposed, se
occurred; for as their property was small a
little value, and as there were no lawyers
their emissaries to foment disputes, the pr
barriers of right and wrong were easily def
Wrangles and fighting seldom happened,
even a dispute between children was check
a severe frown, and their impetuosity bri
When any real injury was done by any one t
neighbour, it was a pleasing sight to see
justice was administered. Their laws were
simple dictates of conscience, as to right
wrong between man and man. No artful
quence, nor enticing words of wisdom,
used to mask vice under the cloak of v
None of these subterfuges could be empl
whereby fraud and oppression could be scre
Oaths were unknown, and the simple dicta
truth directed the judge; nor were there an
nishments of a corporal kind. To be conv
of injuring a neighbour, was to them more g
and disgraceful than any pillory yet invent
European ingenuity.

Messages were transmitted to the king
great ceremony. The messenger never w
mitted into the presence, but delivered it
inferior rupack, who reported the message
majesty, and brought his answer.

The general was next in authority to the
and acted for him in his absence. He sum

rupacks to attend when needed, and had the
ef command of all the forces; though, it was
erved, that in actual engagement, when the
g was present, he himself took the lead.
The general was to succeed the king in case
his death, and on his demise Arra Kooker;
en the sovereignty would again revert to Abba
ulle's eldest son, then to Lee Boo, and so on.
e king had always an attendant, who, though
so high in office as the general, was more
stantly about his person. He was considered
he principal minister, and a man of judgment.
never bore arms, nor went on military ex-
ditions. It was remarked, that he had only
wife, and never invited any of the English to
house.
The rupacks were very numerous, and consi-
ed in the same light as the nobility are in
tain. They were of different orders. They
attended the king on command, every one
nging with him a certain number of depen-
nts, with their canoes, spears, and darts.
Our readers may here trace a similitude to the
dal system; but as the knowledge the Eng-
acquired of these matters was very superfi-
l, nothing conclusive can be ascertained.
ese, and many other matters, must be left for
ne to develope. All that can be said farther at
esent is, that, whatever was their precise mode
government, it was admirably adapted for the
ople.
All the islands appeared populous, but the num-
r is not easily conjectured. There were four
usand active men in the expedition against
ir enemies; and it was evident, many more

were left at home, whose service was not deemed necessary.

The method they took for building houses was very ingenious. They raised them three feet from the ground, in order to prevent damp. This space they filled up with solid stone, and overlaid it with thick planks as a floor. The walls were built of wood, very closely interwoven with bamboos and palm leaves, so that no cold or wet could possibly come through. The roof was pointed in the same manner as village-houses are in England. Their windows come down on a level with the floor, answering also the purpose of doors; and have a sort of shutters, which are occasionally used. Their fires are kindled in the centre of the room, for all the house is in one room, the fire place being sunk lower than the floor.

Their canoes are made of the trunks of large trees, in the same manner as those throughout the South Seas, but with surprising neatness. They ornament them with shells, and paint them red. They are of different sizes, but the largest will not carry more than thirty people. The natives row with great ability, insomuch that the canoes, made on purpose for swift sailing, seem scarcely to touch the water, moving with a velocity almost inconceivable.

Their domestic implements are few in number, and very simple. They are the evident productions of necessity, well calculated to answer the ends intended, without much ornament.

Their knives are made of shells, which they *open to* such an edge as fully answers all common purposes. Their drinking cups are made of *cocoa-shells*, which they polish with great art.

Their articles for ornament were far from being numerous. The king had a very fine tureen somewhat in shape of a bird, and finely ornamented with various devices, very neatly cut out upon it. This he made a present of to Captain Wilson. It held about thirty-six English quarts.

The tortoise shell they wrought into various little dishes, spoons, trays, and other vessels. The shell they have in these islands is of a very beautiful kind, but their manner of working it the English could never get an opportunity of observing.

Having already described the customs, manners and government of the natives of the Pelew islands, we shall devote the few remaining pages of this chapter to a concise account of prince Le Boo, in whose history every reader must feel interested.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE CONDUCT, DISPOSITION, AND UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF PRINCE LEE BOO, A NATIVE OF THE PELEW ISLANDS.

THIS amiable young prince had cheerfully thrown himself into the protection of a handful of men, concerning whose existence he had, but a few weeks before, been utterly ignorant; deserting his native country, his friends, and his all, in order to obtain such knowledge among the Europeans as might probably enable him, on his return, to render some important services to his royal father and his beloved countrymen.

As the English were now on their way to Chi-

Captain Wilson instructed him as to
his appearance, and desired he would
they did. He did so; but soon threw
coat and jacket, as insupportably cu
though he retained the trowsers,
required, and would never after
with them. As they began to adv
colder climate, he soon resumed th
jacket.

His notions of delicacy, from wh
told him, and from what he observed
English, gradually increased, so th
not so much as change any part of hi
less when by himself. He washed h
ral times a day, and kept his clothes
thing about his person remarkably cle

On their arrival at Macao, the Por
vernor paid Captain Wilson and his
possible attention, and sent plenty of
of all kinds, to the men on board the sh
ing them, at the same time, that pea
re-established in Europe.

Captain Wilson, Lee Boo, and t
had lodgings appointed them on sh
Mr. Benger, who took the command
An express was immediately forwar
company's supercargoes at Canton,
them of their arrival and situation.

Mr. M'Intyre, an old acquaintance
Wilson's, paid them uncommon att
insisted on their lodging in his house.
Portuguese gentleman in company wit
them to his house, in their
's principally on Lee Boo
wished to introduce into
se was therefore the first into

Boo entered, and his surprise on this occasion cannot be easily described. The rooms, the furniture, and ornaments, crowded so many new objects on his mind at once, that he was perfectly lost in amazement. It was remarkable, however, that, amidst all his confusion, his behaviour was perfectly easy and polite; and as he observed, that he excited the same curiosity in others that they did in him, he very politely permitted them to examine his hands, described the tatooing, and appeared highly gratified with the attention paid him.

On their way to Mr. M'Intyre's, Lee Boo displayed his native benevolence very remarkably. Observing the poor Tartar women, with their children tied to their backs, begging, he distributed among them all the oranges and other things he had about him.

When they reached Mr. M'Intyre's it was late, so that the table was covered for supper, and the room elegantly illuminated. A new scene here burst upon Lee Boo's attention, and the whole seemed to him as the effect of magic. A large mirror, at the upper end of the room, particularly attracted his notice. He saw his complete person, and supposed it to be somebody behind, very like himself. He looked, laughed, and looked again, not knowing what to think. Indeed the mirror had a surprising effect on more than Lee Boo. The Englishmen had seen every one his neighbour's face, during all their distress, but nobody had seen his own. The hollow-eyed, lengthened appearance they now made, to what they formerly recollected, cast rather a melancholy impression upon their minds.

Next day Lee Boo spent mostly in examining

Mr. M'Intyre's house, in which he found
dance of new objects to surprise him. T
gentlemen in the mean time went about
ing such little commodities as they
need of, and every one bought some little
for Lee Boo. Among the rest was a s
large glass beads, which almost distrac
poor prince with surprise and admiratio
conceived himself possessed of greater t
than all the Pelew Islands could afford;
to Captain Wilson, enraptured with his p
and begged that a small Chinese vessel m
hired to transport them to Pelew, and de
father might be informed the Englees
ried him to a fine country, from wh
would soon send him some other present
same time adding, that if the persons
Wilson should employ, faithfully and expe
ly executed their trust, he would rewa
with two glass beads.

While at Macao, Lee Boo had frequen
tunities of seeing people of different nati
soon gave a decided preference to the
especially the ladies. It has been alrea
tioned that there are no quadrupeds at th
Islands, and that the Newfoundland dog l
was the first of the species they had seen.
called him Sailor, which name Lee Boo
plied to every quadruped he saw. Hors
his great favourites, he called them clo
a great sailor. He would often go to th
and stroke their mane and neck, and soon
ed to mount them. He intreated Captain
to send a horse to his uncle Raa Kook.

In a few days Captain Wilson receive
om Canton; the supercargoes desiring

desire for what money he needed, and ordering the men to be supplied with every necessary in abundance. The kindness shown them on this occasion by all ranks, at Macao and Canton, all the officers and men acknowledged in the warmest terms. Captain Wilson and his company embarked for Whampoa in the Walpole, Captain Churchill, leaving Mr. Benger to take care of the Oroolong, and dispose of her.

In a few days they arrived at Canton, having been entertained all the way by Lee Boo, whose admiration of, and sensible remarks upon, every new object, astonished all who had an opportunity of conversing with him. He was greatly surprised at the various dishes of meat which he saw successively set before him, alleging, that his father, though a king, was happy to serve himself with a few yams and cocoa-nuts; while here the gentlemen had a great many different dainties, and servants attending them while they were eating. Observing a sailor in a state of inebriety, he said he would not drink spirits as they were not fit for a gentleman.

An instance of Lee Boo's strong attachment to those he knew, may be here mentioned, which will serve to point out this striking feature, not in his character only, but in all his countrymen. One day, while sitting at a window which looked towards the sea, he observed a boat making towards shore, in which were Mr. Benger and Mr. M'Intyre. His joy was so great that he did not take time to tell Captain Wilson or any other in the room the cause of his emotion, but springing from his seat, flew to the shore in a twinkling! Immediately on their landing, he shook them so heartily, and with such

warm expressions of friendship, this
fected them.

Lee Boo became an universal favour
ever he appeared; as his good-nat
pleasant behaviour, made him acce
every company. He one day surpris
pany of gentlemen with his dexterity
ing the dart. A party was formed
trial of skill in the factory hall. They
a gauze cage, and a bird painted in th
They stood at a considerable distance,
much difficulty hit even the cage. W
Boo's turn came, he took up his spear
lessly, and, with the greatest ease stru
tle bird through the head.—He had o
opportunity of seeing some blue gla
greatly delighted him. It was a colo
not before seen. The gentlemen, in w
it was, made him a present of two ja
same colour, which greatly delighted hi
were it possible," he exclaimed, "that
at Pelew could see them!"

As the time was now near at hand
company's ships would sail for Englan
Wilson laid before his people an acco
produce from the Oroolong, and oth
which had been sold; and giving to
an equitable share, he addressed the w
pany nearly as follows: "Gentlemen
ment being now arrived, when every on
vantageously follow his own inclination
part with you without testifying my a
at the spirited, judicious, and manly c
have preserved, amidst our trying d
be assured, that, on my arrival in
represent you to the company as

ir particular regard, and I make no doubt but y will reward your toils."

If mutual adversity be supposed capable of re-ciling the most inveterate enemies, surely the ferings of friends must rivet a more forcible ction; and every one now appeared to feel weight of the remark, for a tender concern manifest in every countenance. The conduct Mr. Wilson had been so mild and prudent, and example so animating, that they still wished for their commander. But it was not now a e for choice. Necessity and reason pointed their course. Lee Boo and the captain came e in the Morse, and the surgeon in the Las-es; while others embarked in different ves-

The Morse was commanded by Captain Elliot, h whom Lee Boo made himself very happy, spirit of enquiry, concerning various objects ch he saw, began now to be directed more to r utility than formerly; and he evinced no small lety to obtain as much knowledge as pos-s, with regard to such articles as would be ul at Pelew. His method of keeping his nal was extremely singular. He had a string, which he cast a knot for every remarkable ob-he wished to imprint on his memory. These s he examined daily, and, by recollecting the umstances which occasioned their being cast, ixed the transactions firmly on his memory. officers of the Morse humourously remarked, n they saw him referring to his hempen tab-that he was reading his journal.

thly in the voyage, he asked for a book, that assistance, he might learn the English Alpha-which was given him: and, on being taken

to see a school at St. Helena, he appeared
scious of his own deficiency, that he beg
might learn like the boys. While here,
some opportunities of riding on horseb
which he was very fond. He galloped wi
ease, and sat his horse very gracefully.

Before the Morse sailed from St. Hele
Lascelles arrived there, so that he had a
view with his first friend, Mr. Sharp.
exceedingly happy with that gentleman, fo
he had the most affectionate regard.

When the Morse approached the British
nel, the number of ships that passed, con
his journal, and he was obliged to dis
his memorandums. But, on landing a
mouth, the objects which met his view
stupendous and grand, that he was inv
silent astonishment, and ceased to ask que

The captain being impatient to see his
proceeded immediately to London, and
Boo under the protection of his brothe
however, soon after set off in a stage-co
his charge. Describing his journey, he sai
been put into a little house, which horses
with, and that though he went to sleep he
stop travelling.

On his arrival in the British metropoli
peared extremely happy to meet with hi
his new father, whom he was afraid he
Being conducted to his chamber, he
conceive the use of the bed, it being a
ner, and of course different from wha
seen on board. Before he would repose
he jumped in and out of it several time
mire its form, and intimated that in Engl
a house for every thing. It wa

try, fine streets, fine coach, and house upon
e up to the sky; for the huts at Pelew being
one story, he considered every floor in Lon-
is a distinct house.

aptain Wilson introduced Lee Boo to some
e East India Directors, and to most of his
ds, and at the same time showed him the most
picuous public buildings; but his prudent
uctor kept him from theatrical and other ex-
ions, lest the heat of the place might commu-
te the small-pox; but the sequel will show
all precaution was unavailing.

e was sent to an academy at Rotherhithe,
re he was very assiduous in learning to read
write; and his remarkable gentleness and af-
ity, soon rendered him the favourite of all his
ol fellows. During the hours of recess, he
sed his benefactor's family by mimicking such
uliarities as he observed in the boys at school.
said that when he returned to Pelew, he would
p an academy himself; and he imagined the
t men of his country would think him very
e when he showed them their letters.

le always called his patron, Captain, but he
ld address Mrs. Wilson no otherwise than his
her, although he was told to the contrary, con-
ring it a tender expression.

When he saw the young asking charity, he was
ly offended, saying they ought to work; but
supplication of the old and infirm met his
ral benevolence—"Must give poor old man?"
he, "old man no able to work."

At this time he appeared to be about twenty
rs of age, and of a middle size. His expres-
countenance, great sensibility, and good hu-
r, instantly prejudiced every one in his favour.

His eyes were so strikingly expressive, th
though he knew very little English, his meanin
was easily understood.

His quickness of manner and readiness of ap
prehension were astonishing. A young lad
with whom he was one day in company, sat dow
to the harpsichord, in order to discover how
affected him. To the music he paid little atten
tion, but he was greatly interested to discove
how the sounds were produced. He at the sam
time sung a song in the Pelew style, but it wa
very harsh.

We have already observed that he was naturall
polite. One day, at dinner, Mrs. Wilson desire
him to help her to some cherries, when Lee Bo
very quickly proceeded to take them up with hi
fingers. She pleasantly hinted his error, when he
immediately took up a spoon, his countenance a
the same time being suffused with a blush.

Captain Wilson, one day, happening to rebuke
his son for some trifling neglect, in the presence
of Lee Boo, the generous prince was not happy
till he had joined their hands, which he did with
the tears of sensibility streaming from his eyes.

He was very fond of going to church, because
he understood it was a religious duty, the object
and final end being the same both at Pelew and in
England.

He preferred riding in a coach to every other
conveyance, as it allowed people, he said, an op-
portunity of talking together.

He was present at Lunardi's aerial ascension
and remarked, that it was a ridiculous mode of
travelling, as it could be done so much easier in a
coach.

He narrowly examined all plants and fruit

s, and said he should take some seeds of each
Pelew. Indeed, in all his pursuits, he never
sight of what might prove serviceable in his
n country.

Being shown a miniature of Mr. Keate, to
om he was introduced, he immediately recog-
d the face; and as a proof that he understood
intention of the mimic arts, he observed,
at when Misser Keate die, this Misser Keate
." His own likeness was taken by a daughter
hat gentleman.

t is with extreme pain we add, that in the
se of Lee Boo's innocent researches, he was
en ill of the dreaded small-pox. Dr. Carmi-
el Smith immediately attended him, and in
first stage of the disorder, predicted the fatal
sequences which ensued. He cheerfully took
medicines that were administered, and wil-
ly dispensed with the sight of Captain Wilson,
en he was told that he never had the disorder,
l that it was infectious. In the midst of his ills,
hearing that Mrs. Wilson was confined to
chamber, he cried—"What, mother bad!—
Boo get up to see her:"—which he actually
. Mr. Sharp, the surgeon of the Antelope,
attended him.

Viewing himself in a glass just before his death,
turned his head away in disgust at the appear-
e of his face, which was sadly swelled and dis-
ured. Getting worse, and sensible of his ap-
aching fate, he fixed his eyes attentively on
Sharp, and said—"Good friend, when you
to my country, tell my father, that Lee Boo
e much drink to make the small-pox go away,
he die—that captain and mother very kind—
English very good men—was much sorry he

could not tell Abba Thulle the great many fine things the English got." He then enumerated all the presents he had received, which he begged the surgeon to distribute among his friends and the rupacks.

The dying discourse of this amiable prince affected Tom Rose, who attended him, that he could not help sobbing most piteously, which Lee Boo observing, asked—"Why he should cry so because Lee Boo die?"

The dreadful moment of separation being at length arrived, he told Mr. Sharp he was going away; and yielded his last breath without apprehension, and with that native innocence and simplicity which had marked his every action.

The family, the servants, and those who knew him, could not withhold the tears of affectionate regard when informed of the melancholy event.

The East India Company ordered Lee Boo to be buried in Rotherhithe church-yard, with every possible mark of respect. The pupils at the academy, and all who knew him, attended the funeral and the concourse was otherwise so great that it might be supposed his good qualities had been publicly proclaimed, instead of being privately communicated. A tomb, with the following inscription, was, soon after, erected by the East India Company:

To the Memory
Of Prince Lee Boo,
A Native of the Pelew, or Palos Islands;
And son to Abba Thulle, Rupack or King
Of the Island Coorooraa *;

* Coorooraa is the proper name of the Island, of which *Pelew* is the capital town.

Who departed this Life on the 27th of December, 1784,
Aged 20 Years,
This Stone is inscribed,
By the Honourable United East India Company,
As a Testimony of Esteem
For the Humane and Kind Treatment
Afforded by his Father to the Crew of their Ship,
The Antelope, CAPT. WILSON,
Which was wrecked off that Island
In the Night of the 9th of August, 1783.

Stop, Reader, stop! Let Nature claim a Tear;
A Prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies bury'd here.

This amiable young prince, whose residence here was only five months, conformed himself to the English dress in every instance, except his hair, which he continued to wear after the fashion of his own country. His countenance was so expressive, that it depicted the best qualities of a virtuous mind. His eyes were lively and intelligent; and his whole manner gentle and interesting. He had the natural politeness of a gentleman without the drudgery of study, or the observance of established forms of ceremony. After his death, it was found that he had carefully saved all the seeds or stones of fruit he had eaten after his arrival, with a view to plant them at Pelew.

Since the publication of Captain Wilson's voyage, we have received some further accounts of the Pelew Islands, tending to corroborate what has been already advanced. Two armed ships under the command of Captain M'Cluer were, by order of the court of directors, fitted out at Bombay in 1790, for the purpose of surveying these islands, and furnishing the natives with domestic animals, and such other things as might add to the comforts of life.

The reception of the captain and his officer highly gratifying, and the natives again vied each other in expressions of friendship to the *lees*. Abba Thulle, indeed, appeared griev the relation of his son's death; but, after a pause, he exclaimed, "*Weel, weel*, weel a tre "Good, good, very good!" and observed, t never doubted the goodness of the Englis rested assured that they would cherish an care of his son. He said, that he had counted a line one hundred knots, or moons, and ther pairing of ever seeing his son or Captain V again, he had caused the line to be buried. his receiving the presents, consisting of hard swords, grindstones, shovels, saws, &c. he a ed lost in thought for upwards of an hour; length broke forth in expressions of gratitude English rupacks, as he styled the Honourable pany; and declared, that his whole country was possible to send it, would not be a suf return for the articles before him.

Madan Blanchard was stated to have ren himself contemptible, after the departure Oroolong, by his idleness and dissipation, have fallen, with several of Abba Thulle's f in an engagement with the people of Arting

It only remains to observe, that an Englis has been erected upon one of the islands; a though the benevolent Abba Thulle has pai debt of nature, the most uninterrupted ha still subsists between the natives and our co men.

CHAP V.

OF NOOTKA SOUND.

Situation, Soil, Climate, and Productions.

NOOTKA Sound is situated in 49 degrees, 33 minutes north latitude, and 126 degrees 48 minutes of west longitude, on an island about three hundred miles in length, and eighty in breadth, named by Captain Vancouver in 1792 "Quadra and Vancouver's Island," in compliment to Senor Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka.

The land bordering on the sea coast is moderately high and level; but within the Sound, it rises almost every where into steep hills, which generally terminate in round tops, with some sharp ridges on their sides. Some of these hills are very lofty, while others are only of a moderate height. The highest of them are covered with wood to their very summits; yet they have, properly speaking, no soil upon them, except a kind of compost, produced from rotten mosses and decayed trees, of the depth of two or three feet. Their foundations, therefore, are nothing more than stupendous rocks, of a whitish or grey cast, where they have been exposed to the weather; but when broken, they appear of a bluish grey colour, like that sort which is found at Kerguelen's Land.

All the little coves in the Sound contain rills of fresh water, sufficient for the use of a ship, which seem to be supplied entirely from the rains and fogs that hover about the summits of the hills; the

smaller than ours, and has a deep [illegible]
running along the back,

"We were clear as to the existence o
animals already mentioned; but there
others which we could not distinguish w
cient certainty. Of the first of these we sa
the skins but what were dressed or tanned
ther. The natives wear them on some o
and from the size and thickness, they w
rally concluded to belong to the elk or mo
though some of them, perhaps, might belo
buffalo. The other animal, which seems by
rare, was supposed to be a species of the w
lynx. The length of the skins without t
was about two feet two inches. They
vered with a very fine wool, or fur, o
brown, or whitish yellow colour, intermi
long hairs, which on the back, where
shortest, are blackish; on the sides, wh
are longer, of a silver white; and on t
where they are longest, of the colour of th
but the whitish or silver hairs are often
minant, that the whole animal acquires
that kind.—The tail is only three inches
has a black tip. The whole skin being b
tives called *wanchee*, that, most probably
name for this animal. Hogs, dogs, and go
not as yet found their way to this place.
the natives seem to have any knowled
brown rats, to which, when they saw
board the ships, they applied the name
to squirrels. And though they called
Ineetla, this most probably, is their na
g deer or fawn."

the marine animals seen off the
pal were whales, porpoises, and se

fo these seem only of the common sort, their co- being either silverly, yellowish, plain or spotted i black. Great numbers of skins of porpoises e offered for sale by the natives; and one of animals being purchased when just killed, ef- ually removed all the doubts which the Euro- ns had formed respecting its identity. It was er young, weighing only twenty-five pounds; glossy black colour; but many of the hairs be- tipt with white, gave it a greyish cast. The , throat, and breast, were of a yellowish white ur, which in many of the skins extended whole length of the belly. It had six cutting h in each jaw, two of those of the lower jaw g extremely small, and placed without, at the : of the two middle ones. "The very young s," says Captain Cook, "had brown, coarse , with very little fur underneath; but those of size of the entire animal which came into our session, had a considerable quantity of that sub- ce; and both in that colour and state, the sea rs seem to remain till they have attained their growth. After that, they lose the black co- , and assume a deep brown or sooty-hue; but e then a greater quantity of very fine fur, and cely any long hairs.

he birds of Nootka Sound are, generally king, not only rare as to the different species, very scarce as to numbers; and these few are extremely shy, that, in all probability, they continually harassed by the natives, who are icularly anxious to get possession of their fea- s, which they use as ornaments. Those birds ch chiefly frequent the woods, are crows and , exactly resembling those of England; a h jay or magpie, common wrens, the Cana-

dian thrush, and a great number of brown
with white heads and tails. Here are al
birds which have not been mentioned by
writers who have treated professedly on thi
of natural history. The two first of these are
cies of wood-peckers. One rather less t
thrush, of a black colour above, with white
on the wings, a crimson head, neck, and
and a yellowish olive coloured belly, from
last circumstance it might, perhaps not impro
be called the yellow-bellied wood-pecker.
other is a larger and more elegant bird, of a
brown colour, on the upper part, richly
with black, except about the head; the b
of a reddish hue, with round black spots; a
under side of the wings and tail of a scarlet c
with a crimson streak running from the angle
mouth, a little down the neck on each side
these may be added some humming birds, a
bird of the finch kind, of a dusky colour,
black head and neck, and white bill; and a
piper, about the size of a small pigeon, of a
brown colour, and white below, except the
and breast, with a broad white band acro
wings.—Among those birds which freque
waters we may enumerate gulls, shags, s
two sorts of wild ducks, and a plover, which
bear a near resemblance to our commor

ish are much more numerous than
though the variety is not very considerable.
principal sorts which are found in great nu
are the common herring; a smaller sort, wh
ame with the anchovy, though rather la
er-coloured bream; and another of a bro
olour, marked with several narrow blues

e other fish, which are all rather scarce, are a
all brown kind of *scalpin*, such as is found on the
ast of Norway; a small brownish cod, spotted
th white; a large fish somewhat resembling the
ll-head, with a tough skin, destitute of scales,—
out the rocks there are vast quantities of mus-
s, some of which are a span in length, and con-
n pretty large pearls, but these are, for the most
rt, badly shaped and coloured. Here are also
a-ears, rugged wilks, plain cockles, and limpets;
d it is supposed that there is red coral either in
e Sound or upon the coast, as some thick branches
it have been seen in the canoes of the natives.
The only reptiles seen in this country are brown
akes, about two feet long, with whitish stripes
the back and sides; and brownish water-lizards,
ith a tail exactly like that of an eel. The insect
bes seem to be more numerous, among which
ere observed four or five different sorts of but-
flies, a few beetles, two or three sorts of flies,
me common gooseberry moths, and some mus-
etoes.

STOMS, MANNERS, EMPLOYMENTS, AND DISPOSITION OF THE NATIVES OF NOOTKA SOUND.

THE natives of Nootka Sound are, for the most
rt, under the common stature, but they are ge-
rally pretty plump, though not muscular. The
ape of most of them, according to Captain Cook,
round and full; and sometimes very broad,
th high prominent cheeks; but above these, the
e is frequently much depressed, or seems fallen

in quite across between the temples. T
head is rather low; the eyes small and
the nose flattening at its base, with wi
trils, and a rounded point; and the mouth
with thickish lips, and tolerably good teeth
have either no beards at all, or a small
upon the point of the chin: this, however,
arise from any natural defect of hair upon t
but from the prevailing custom of pluckin
for the old men who have become totally
tive to their personal appearance, have
beards all over the chin, but also whiskers,
tachios on the upper lip, from whence
obliquely toward the lower jaw. Th
brows are generally narrow and scanty
hair of the head (which is invariably ver
and black) grows in great abundance. T
is short; the arms and body are rather clum
the limbs disproportionably small and ill n

Captain Cook observes, that he coul
positively determine upon the colour of th
ple, as their bodies were always incrus
paint and dirt; though in certain cases wh
were well rubbed off, the whiteness of t
appeared almost to equal that of European
rather of that pale cast which distinguish
of our southern nations. During thei
some of them have no disagreeable loo
compared with the generality of the pe
this is, perhaps, entirely owing to the
animation attendant on that period of life
ter attaining a certain age there seems to
any distinction. "Upon the whole," say
thor, "a very remarkable sameness seem
terize the countenances of the whole
phlegmatic want of expression, w

little variation, being strongly marked in all of them.

The women are nearly of the same size, form, and complexion with the men; from whom it is not easy to distinguish them; as they do not even possess sufficient natural delicacy to render their persons agreeable; and there is hardly any individual, even among those who are in the prime of life, who have the smallest pretensions to be called handsome.

Their common dress is a sort of flaxen mantle, ornamented on the upper edge with a narrow strip of fur, and at the lower edge with a fringe. It passes under the left arm, and is tied over the right shoulder, by a string before, and one behind; and it hangs evenly, covering the left side, but leaving the right open. Over this is worn a small cloak of the same substance, likewise fringed at the lower part: In shape it resembles a round dish cover, being quite close, except in the middle, where there is a hole just large enough to admit the head, and then, resting upon the shoulders, it covers the arms to the elbows, and the body as low as the waist. Their head is usually covered with a cap of the figure of a truncated cone, or like a flower pot made of fine matting, having the top frequently ornamented with a round or pointed knob, or bunch of leather tassels; and a string passes under the chin, to prevent its blowing off.

Besides the above dress which is indiscriminately worn by both sexes, the men frequently throw over their other garments the skin of a wolf, otter, or bear, with the hair outward; and tie it, in the manner of a cloak, near the upper part, wearing it sometimes before and sometimes behind. In rainy weather they generally throw

mat across their shoulders; and they have also some woollen garments, but these latter are but seldom worn. The hair is usually worn hanging down over the shoulders, but some persons tie it in a bunch on the crown of the head. Their dress, upon the whole, seems tolerably convenient, and would not be altogether inelegant, were it kept clean; but the filthy custom of rubbing their bodies with a coarse ochry substance mixed with oil, renders their garments equally disagreeable to the touch and the smell; and what is still worse they swarm with vermin, which they will pick off and eat with the utmost composure.

Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are often coloured black or white, by way of ornament, though in reality the latter colour gives them a most ghastly and disgusting appearance. Their ears are commonly decorated with bits of bone, small shells, quills, pieces of thin copper, or bunches of woollen tassels. Many of them also draw a piece of soft cord through the *septum* of the nose, which is perforated for that purpose; and others wear at the same place pieces of copper, brass, or iron, shaped almost like a horse-shoe. On their wrists they wear bracelets of white beads, made of a conical shelly substance; [illegible] road horny substance of one piece; or bunches [illegible] hongs with tassels. And about their ancles [illegible] commonly wear several folds of leathern [illegible]gs, or of the sinews of animals twisted to a considerable thickness.

Having thus briefly described their ordinary [illegible] and ornaments, we must notice some others [illegible]ppear to be used only on particular occa[illegible] Among these are the skins of wolves, bears, [illegible]er animals, tied on in the usual manner,

bordered with bead strips of fur or of the woollen stuff manufactured by them, ingeniously wrought with various figures. These are generally used in visits of ceremony; and the head-dress worn on such occasions consists of half beaten bark, wrapped about the head, and covered with small white feathers. The face, at the same time, is curiously painted, so as to represent fresh gashes, or otherwise it is smeared with a mixture of paint and grease, which is afterwards formed into a variety of regular figures, and looks somewhat like carved work. The hair is drest according to the taste and fancy of the wearer, some having it separated into small parcels, which are tied at intervals of about two inches with thread; and others tying it together behind, and decorating it with branches of cypress.

When thus dressed, they have a very strange and savage appearance; but this is considerably heightened when they assume their monstrous masks or vizors, which are carved in wood, and applied to the upper part of the head or forehead. Some of these truly singular decorations resemble human faces, others the heads of birds, and others, the heads of quadrupeds and marine animals, as deer, wolves, porpoises, &c. It is necessary to add, that these representations are generally much larger than the natural size; and the composition with which they are painted is frequently sprinkled with pieces of foliaceous *mica*, which makes them glitter, and seems to augment their monstrous deformity. So extremely fond are the natives of these ridiculous disguises, that they will sometimes fix on their head large pieces of carved wood, resembling the prow of a canoe, and projecting to a considerable distance; and Capts

few of them appeared desirous of examining things of which they could have had no previous idea. They were always satisfied with procuring such articles as they wanted, regarding every thing else with perfect indifference; and it was a remarkable fact, that neither the appearance of their visitors, nor the extraordinary size and construction of the European vessels seemed to excite any particular attention.

In trafficking with the English, some of them occasionally betrayed a knavish disposition, and appropriated various articles to their own use, without making any return: but in general the Europeans found reason to acknowledge and commend the fairness of their dealing.

The principal employments of the men seem to be those of fishing, and killing land and marine animals for the sustenance of their families, while the women are busily engaged in manufacturing their garments, and in preparing the fish for drying, after the men have brought them to the beach in their canoes. They are also frequently sent to gather muscles and other shell fish; and upon such occasions they exhibit full as much dexterity as the men; yet their husbands do not appear to treat them with any particular respect, and are never seen to relieve them, in fishing, from the labour of paddle.—The young men seem to be the most [illegible] class of this community; for they are generally seen either sitting about in scattered companies, or basking in the sun upon the beach without any covering. This contempt of decency, however, is confined to the male sex; as the women are always properly clothed, and are said to possess a considerable degree of bashfulness and modesty.

Their weapons are bows and arrows, spears, slings, short truncheons of bone, and a small pick-axe, somewhat like the American tomahawk. Some of their arrows are pointed with iron, but, for the most part, their points are of indented bone. The spear has also a long point, which is generally made of bone. The tomahawk, here called *toaweesh*, is a stone, six or eight inches long, one end of which is sharpened to a point, and the other fixed into a handle of wood. This handle is carved into the form of a human head and neck, and the stone is fixed in the mouth, so as to represent an enormous tongue. Human hair is also affixed to the head, in order to make the resemblance more striking.

Their only instruments of music are a rattle, and a small whistle; the first of which is made in the shape of a bird with a few pebbles in the belly, and the other is about an inch long, and incapable of any variation, from having but one hole. The rattle is used as an accompaniment to their songs; but we cannot determine respecting the use of the whistle, unless it be that of assisting them in imitating the cries of the various animals which they are so fond of imitating. They keep the most exact concert in their songs, which are generally slow and solemn; but the music is not of that confined sort generally found among barbarous nations; for the variations are equally numerous and expressive, and the cadences extremely soothing. Besides their full concerts, sonnets of the same pathetic cast are frequently sung by single performers, who keep time by striking the hand against the thigh. Sometimes, however, the music varies from its predominant air of solemnity

and stanzas are occasionally sung in a gay and lively strain.

Their implements for fishing and hunting, are nets, hooks, and lines, harpoons, gigs, and an instrument somewhat like an oar. This last is about twenty feet long, four inches broad, and half an inch thick. Each edge for about two thirds of its length is armed with sharp bone teeth, about two inches long, and the other third of the length forms the handle. Sardines, herrings, and such other small fish as come in shoals, are taken with this curious instrument; for on its being struck into the shoal, the fish are caught either upon or between the teeth. Their hooks are composed of bone and wood, and are made rather inartificially; but the harpoon with which they strike the whales and other marine animals, shows a considerable degree of ingenuity. This is formed of a piece of bone, cut into two barbs, in which is fixed the oval blade of a large muscle shell, over the point of the instrument. To this are fastened two or three fathoms of rope; and in throwing the harpoon, they use a shaft of fifteen feet long, to which the line is made fast, and to one end of which the harpoon is fixed, so as to separate from the shaft, and leave it floating upon the water, when the animal darts with the harpoon.

h respect to their mode of killing land ani- it is probable that they shoot the smaller sorts their arrows and engage bears, wolves, &c. their spears. They also make use of nets; and sometimes decoy animals, by covering them- with a skin, and running about upon their nd feet, and on these occasions the masks d heads of the different animals are put

Their food, strictly speaking, may be said to consist of every animal and vegetable production which they can procure, the quantity of the latter being a very small proportion to that of the former. Their chief reliance seems to be upon the sea, affording fish, muscles, smaller shell-fish, and marine animals. Of the first the principal are herrings and sardines, two sorts of bream, and small cod. The herrings and sardines are not only eaten fresh in their season, but also serve as stores, which, after being properly dried and smoked, are sewed up in mats, so as to form bales of three or four feet square. The roe of the herring is likewise curiously prepared, and may be considered as the winter bread of the natives.

The large muscles which are extremely numerous in the Sound also form a considerable portion of the food used in this country. They are roasted in their shells, and then stuck upon long wooden skewers, to be taken off as wanted. The smaller shell-fish contribute to increase the general stock, but they are by no means regarded as a material article of food.

Of marine animals, the most common eaten by the natives is the porpoise, the flesh of which is generally cut in large pieces, and dried like herrings. They also make a sort of broth from this animal in its fresh state, by putting pieces of it into a vessel of water, and then throwing heated stones into it. This operation is repeated till the contents are supposed to be perfectly stewed; and from its appearance, the dish so prepared seems to be a strong nourishing food.

It is highly probable that they also feed upon other marine animals, as whales, sea-otters, seals, &c.; not only from the skins of the two latter be-

ing frequent among them, but also from the great number of implements intended to destroy these different animals. Great quantities of fish oil are also used by them at their meals, for they both sup it alone, with a sort of scoop made of horn, and mix it with their food by way of sauce. Upon the whole, it appears evident, from a variety of circumstances, that these people procure almost all their animal food from the sea, excepting a few birds which they occasionally shoot with their arrows.

With respect to their edible vegetables, the most common are two sorts of liliaceous roots, which have a mild sweetish taste, and are eaten raw. They also eat the leaves of lilies and of currant bushes, and appear very fond of a small sweetish root, about the thickness of sarsaparilla, but the name of the plant to which it belongs has not yet been discovered. It is probable, that as the season advances, they have many other vegetables which had not made their appearance at the time of Captain Cook's visit; but we must observe that they are only fond of such as are of a mild nature, garlic, leeks, &c. as well as spirituous liquors, being rejected by them, as something unnatural and disgusting to the palate.

We cannot positively determine whether they have any regular time set apart for their meals, as they may be seen eating at all hours in their canoes; but they generally prepare their messes of porpoise broth about noon, it is probable that they make their principal meal at that time. They do not seem to have any idea of cleanliness in their food, for they use the roots which they dig up, without ever shaking off the earth that adheres to them, and the troughs and platters in which they

but their food appear never to have been washed from the time they were first made. They also tear every thing to pieces with their hands and teeth; for though they make use of their knives to cut off the larger portions, they never attempt to reduce these to smaller pieces by the same means. They usually broil or roast their meat; for they are totally ignorant of the European method of boiling, and indeed their culinary vessels being all of wood, are ill adapted for this purpose.

Of the political and religious institutions established among the Natives of Nootka Sound, nothing satisfactory has been discovered. Captain Cook informs us, that there are chiefs among them, who are distinguished by the title of *acweek*, and to whom the others are, in some measure subordinate; but our author is of opinion, that the authority of each of their great men extends no farther than the family to which he belongs, and who acknowledge him as their head. However, as these *acweeks* are not always elderly men, it is probable that the title devolves to them by inheritance.

There is nothing that can give the least insight into their notions of religion, excepting the images called *klumma*, with which they decorate their houses. These may probably be idols; but as they frequently repeat the word *acweek* when speaking of them, we may suppose that they are intended to represent some of their ancestors who are now venerated as divinities. This, however, is but mere conjecture, as Captain Cook saw no act of religious homage paid to them, nor could he gain any satisfactory information respecting the particular esteem in which they were held.

Their language, according to Mr. Anderson, would be neither harsh nor disagreeable were it not

or their pronouncing the *k* and *h* with less softness than the Europeans do; and upon the whole, it may be said to abound rather with labial and dental than with guttural sounds. The single sounds which may be deemed rare, or wanting in their language, are those represented by the letters *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *r*, and *v*. But on the other hand they have one which is formed in a particular manner, by clashing the tongue partly against the roof of the mouth with considerable force; and may be compared to a harsh method of lisping. They appear to take so great a latitude in their mode of speaking, that one word may be observed to have four or five different terminations. This circumstance is extremely puzzling to a stranger, and marks a very great imperfection in the language. "With respect to the composition of it," says Mr. Anderson, "we can say very little; having been scarcely able to distinguish the several parts of speech. It can only be inferred, therefore, from their method of speaking, which is very slow and distinct, that it has few prepositions or conjunctions; and, as far as we could discover, it is destitute of even a single interjection, to express admiration or surprise. From its having few conjunctions, it may be conceived, that these being thought unnecessary, as being understood, each single word, when them, will also express a great deal, or comand several simple ideas. But for the same the language must be defective in other not having words to distinguish or express differences which really exist; as was observed to be the case in many instances, particularly with respect to the names of animals. The affinity it may bear to other languages been able sufficiently to trace, for want

[illegible] specimens to compare it with, except [illegible] of the Esquimaux, and the Indians about [illegible]'s Bay; to neither of which it bears the resemblance. On the other hand, from the *Mexican* words I have been able to pro[illegible] there is the most obvious agreement, in the [illegible]ent terminations of words in *l*, *tl*, or *s*, through[illegible]he language."

BUILDINGS, &c.

N the side of an eminence at the entrance of [illegible]ka Sound there is a village, the houses of [illegible]h are disposed in three ranges or rows, rising [illegible]ually behind each other; the largest being that [illegible]ost and the others less, besides a few strag[illegible] ones at each end. These ranges are inter[illegible]d at irregular distances, by narrow lanes, that [illegible] upward; but those which run in the direc[illegible]of the houses between the rows are consider[illegible]broader. Though there is some appearance [illegible]gularity in this disposition, there is none in the [illegible]e houses; for each of the divisions made by [illegible]anes or paths, may be considered either as one [illegible]s or so many; there being no complete sepa[illegible]n either external or internal to distinguish them

[illegible]the houses are built of very long and broad [illegible]ks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied [illegible]ips of fine bark in different places, and being [illegible]ftened in a similar manner to some slender [illegible]s on the outside. The height of the sides and [illegible]bout seven or eight feet, but the back part [illegible]

is rather higher, by which means the pl
form the roof slant forward, and are laid
that they may exclude the rain, or admit
and fresh air, at the pleasure of the inh
Upon the whole, however, they are
dwellings and constructed with little in
for although the side planks fit pretty c
some places, in others they are quite open
are holes in the sides of the houses to loo
but without any regularity of shape or dis
and the only entrance is either by a ho
the unequal length of the planks has acc
left an opening, or in a space where the p
made to pass a little beyond each other.

Captain Cook observes, that on the is
may frequently see from one end to the
these ranges of building without interrup
notwithstanding there are the rudiments o
tions on each side, for the accommodation
ent families, they are such as do not obs
view, and sometimes consist of no more th
of plank, running from the side toward th
of the house; so that if they were comp
whole would resemble a long stable, with
range of stalls, and a broad passage in the
Close to the sides, in each of these p
wooden bench, about seven feet long
and covered with mats, on which t
and sleep; and in the middle of the
them, is the fire place, which ha
a mere chimney.

The principal furniture consists of a gr
r of chests and boxes of various sizes, v
rally painted black, studded with the
nt animals, and ornamented with
work, and carved figures of birds,

&c. These are generally piled upon each
, close to the sides or ends of the house, and
ain the best apparel, skins, masks, and other
ls belonging to the inmates. The other domes-
itensils are square and oblong buckets, round
den cups, and bowls; small shallow troughs
of which they eat their food; and baskets,
&c. Their fishing implements and various
r things hang up, or lie, in different parts of
house without the least order; so that, if we
pt the sleeping benches, the whole is a scene
mplete confusion. It is also necessary to ob-
e, that the filthiness of these habitations is al-
insupportable to a stranger; the floor being
y where covered with fragments and entrails
ih, and every thing in and about them, stinking
noke and train oil.

Many of these wretched hovels are decorated
the images called *klamma*, which are the
ks of large trees, four or five feet high, erect-
t the upper end of the apartment, with the
carved into a human face, and the hands and
cut out upon the sides, and fantastically
ted, so that the whole has a truly monstrous
arance. Captain Cook tells us, that these
es are generally veiled by a curtain of matt-
which, on some occasions, the natives seem
illing to remove. It also appears that they
accustomed to make occasional offerings to
curious figures, as they always made signs
heir European visitors to present something
n they drew aside the mats that covered

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ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

THE mechanic arts and manufactures of the inhabitants of Nootka are far more ingenious and extensive, both with regard to design and execution, than could have been expected from the natural habits of the people, and the very small progress that civilization has made among them in other respects. Their flaxen and woollen garments necessarily engage their first attention, and are the chief of those that can be properly ranked under the head of manufactures. The former of these are made of the bark of a pine tree, beaten into a hempen state, and, after being properly prepared, it is spread upon a stick, which is fastened across to two others that stand upright, and it is disposed in such a manner, that the manufacturer, who sits on her hams at this simple machine, knots it across with small plaited threads, at the distance of half an inch from each other. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that this method does not render it so close or firm as cloth that is woven; but the bunches between the knots make it sufficiently impervious to the air, and it has the additional advantage of being softer and more pliable.

The woollen garments, though probably manufactured in the same manner, have a very strong resemblance to woven cloth; but the numerous figures which are curiously inserted in them, preclude the supposition of their being wrought in a loom; it being highly improbable that an uncivilized people should be so dexterous as to be able

by their hands. These garments are of differen degrees of fineness, some resembling our coarses blankets, and others being almost equal to ou finest sorts, and considerably warmer. The woo of which they are made, appears to be taken fron different animals, as the fox and brown lynx; th last of which is by far the finest sort, and, in it natural state, differs little from the colour of ou coarser wools; but the hair with which the anima is also covered, being intermixed, its appearanc when wrought is somewhat different. The orna mental figures, which are very tastefully disposed are commonly of a deep brown, or a lively yellow colour; the last of which, when new, equals th best in European carpets with respect to it brightness.

To their taste in working figures upon thei clothes, corresponds their fondness for carving, i every thing they make of wood. Nothing is with out a sort of frieze work, or the figure of som animal upon it; but the most favourite representa tion is that of the human face, which is often cu out upon their stone and their bone weapons The general design of these things is sufficient t convey a knowledge of the objects they are in tended to represent; but the carving is not exe cuted with the nicety that an European artis would bestow even upon an indifferent design This, however, cannot be said of many of th human masks and heads; for in these the sculptor not only preserve the general character of thei own faces, but finish the more minute parts witl great accuracy of proportion, and neatness of ex ecution. The propensity of these people to work of this sort is remarkable in a great variety of par ticulars; even small human figures, representation

birds, fish, and quad[illegible]
noes and domestic utensils, being [illegible]
iem in great abundance.

As the imitative arts are nearly allied, it is by s
neans surprising, that to their skill in carvir
igures in wood, and working them in their gu
ments, the inhabitants of Nootka should add th
of drawing in colours. Captain Cook inforn
us, that he has sometimes seen the whole proce
of their whale fishery painted on their caps; a
such delineations, though rudely executed, ser
to show that they have some notion of a method
commemorating their actions, in a lasting way, i
dependently of what may be recorded in th
songs and oral traditions. They have also so
other figures painted on various articles; but i
not easy to determine whether they are symbol
any certain signification, or only the mere crea
of the painter's fancy.

Their canoes appear to be well calculate
every useful purpose, but their construction i
tremely simple. Even the largest, which
twenty people or more, are formed of one
Some of them are forty feet long, six broa
deep. From the middle they becor
[illegible]

they are destitute of ornaments; but some have a little carving, and are curiously studded on the surface with seals' teeth. Some have, also, a kind of additional head, which is painted with the figure of some animal. Their paddles are small and light; the shape bearing some resemblance to that of a large leaf, pointed at the bottom, broadest in the middle, and gradually losing itself in the shaft, the whole being about five feet long.

With respect to the materials of which the natives of Nootka Sound make their various articles, it must be observed, that every thing of the rope kind, is formed either from thongs or skins, and sinews of animals, or from the same flaxen substance of which the mantles are manufactured. The sinews frequently appear to be of such a length, that it may be presumed they can belong to no other animal than the whale; and the same may be said of the bones which are formed into various articles, as the bark-beating instruments, the points of spears, and the barbs of harpoons.

Their great dexterity in works of wood may, in some measure, be ascribed to the assistance they receive from their iron * knives and chissels. The knives are of various sizes; and their blades are crooked, somewhat like a pruning knife; but the edge is on the back or convex part. They are, for the most part, about the

* Captain Cook observes, that the most probable way by which we can suppose that the people get their iron is by trading for it with other Indian tribes, who either have immediate communication with some European settlements in America, or receive it through several intermediate nations. The same may be said of the brass and copper which have been found among them.

breadth and thickness of an iron hoop, and
singular form proves that they are not o
ropean make. The chissel is a long flat
of iron, fitted into a wooden handle. A
serves for a mallet, and a piece of fish-skin
polisher.—They sharpen their iron tools u
coarse slate whetstone, and constantly keep
bright.

CHAP. VI.

OF NEW ZEALAND.

Situation, Climate, Soil, and Natural Productions.

FROM the late discoveries of our famous navigator Captain Cook, it appears that New Zealand consists of two large islands, situated between 34 and 48 degrees of south latitude, and between 166 and 180 degrees of east longitude; being divided from each other by a strait, four or five leagues broad.

The climate is temperate and tolerably salubrious, and the weather in general is good, but sometimes windy, and attended with heavy rains, which, however, are never excessive nor of long continuance. From various observations, it appears, that the winds from the south east are generally moderate, but attended with cloudy weather, or rain. The south-westerly winds blow very strong, and are also attended with rain, but they seldom last long. The north-west winds are the most prevailing, and are almost constantly attended with fine weather. Mr. Anderson remarks that the agreeable temperature of the climate must contribute very much to the strength of vegetation; for in February, which answers to our month of August, the thermometer never rose higher than 66; and in June, corresponding with our December, it never fell lower than 48 degrees. At the latter period, also, the trees were observed to retain their verdant honours as in the summer sea-

son; so that it is probable their folia
shed, till pushed off by the succeedin
Spring.

The land in the vicinity of Queen
Sound, is exceedingly mountainous,
ruptly from the sea into large hills wi
tops. At considerable distances there
valleys, each terminating toward the se
cove, with a pebbly or sandy beach;
this are small flats where the natives
erect their huts.----The bases of the
toward the shore, are composed of a b
stone, which is naturally of a yellowis
acquires a bluish tinge when washed
In some places it runs in horizontal, an
in oblique strata, being frequently
veins of coarse quartz, which generally
direction of the other, though they son
tersect it. The soil which covers this,
yellowish cast, somewhat like marl; a
lity is best indicated by the luxuriant g
productions; for the hills (except a f
the sea) are covered with one continu
lofty trees, which Mr. Anderson d
"flourishing with a vigour almost sup
thing that imagination can conceive, an
an august prospect to those who are del
the grand and beautiful works of nature

It appears that the noble trees which
the mountains of New Zealand are chi
sorts: one of them is of the size of our
and grows much after the same mann
leaves * and small berries on their poi

* ...ong decoction of these leaves fo
... sugar, is said to be very little i
...er in America.

nearer resemblance to those of the yew. The other tree is somewhat like a maple and frequently grows to a very great size, but it only served the Europeans for fuel, as the wood was found too heavy for masts, yards, &c.

On the small flat spots behind the beaches, there is a greater variety of trees, among which are two that bear plumbs about the size of prunes; the one yellow, called karracca; and the other black called *maitao*, but neither of them have a very agreeable flavour. Those of the first sort grow on small trees near the sea; but the others are gathered from larger trees that stand farther within the woods. On some of the eminences which jut out into the sea, there is a tree bearing flowers almost like those of myrtle; and a species of Philadelphus, the leaves of which have a very pleasant smell, and are said to make an excellent substitute for tea.

Among a variety of edible plants which grow plentifully in almost every cove, we must mention wild celery, and a sort of scurvy grass, with jagged leaves and small clusters of white flowers.—A species of long pepper is found in great plenty but it has little of the aromatic flavour that makes spices valuable.—The flax plant, of which the natives make their garments, grows every where near the sea, and in some places a considerable way up the hills, in tufts or bunches, with sedge like leaves, bearing yellowish flowers which are succeeded by a long roundish pod, filled with very thin black seeds. Here are also above twenty different sorts of ferns, entirely peculiar to the place; with several different kind of mosses, besides a great variety of other plants, whose characters and uses are not yet accurately known.

The birds, as well as the vegetable p
are almost entirely peculiar to the co
although it is very difficult to follow th
count of the great quantity of underwo
ing plants, &c. which render travelling
fatiguing; yet a person, by remaining in
may shoot as many in a day as will se
eight others. The principal sorts are, la
parrots, with greyish heads; green
with red foreheads; and large wood pige
above, with white bellies, and the bill ar

Here also are two sorts of cuckoos, o
as our common sort, of a brown colour,
with black; the other not larger than
of a bright green hue above, and beau
ried with waves of green, brown,
golden colours below. A gross-beak
size of a thrush, of a brown colour, with
tail is very frequently seen here; as is a
greenish bird, whose notes are so varie
lodious, that an attentive auditor migh
himself surrounded by a hundred diff
of birds at once. Robins and king's
sometimes seen, about the size of the En
but their plumage is somewhat different.

The rocks about the shore are much
with sea-pies and red bills; and crested
lead colour, with the upper part of a ve
tinged with green, and the wings pretti
There are, also, about the shore, some b
a few sea-gulls, small penguins, and
larks.

Among the fish offered to sale by th
large conger eels; a sort of sea-b
colour, with a black spot on the
somewhat like a bream, but so

weigh six or seven pounds. The principal fish caught by the Europeans were mullets, elephant fish, soles, flounders, a sort of small salmon, skate, and a curious fish of a reddish colour, with a little beard, which was called the "night walker," from the greatest number being caught in the night. —Among the shell fish, which abound on the rocks, there are periwinkles, limpets, wilks, sea-ears, oysters, cockles, and muscles, the latter of which will sometimes measure above a foot in length.

It is very remarkable, that in this extensive country there are no quadrupeds, excepting a few rats, and a sort of fox dog, the latter of which seems to be, in some measure, domesticated by the natives. The insects most worthy of notice are two sorts of dragon-flies, small grasshoppers, several sorts of spiders, and great numbers of scorpion flies, with whose chirping the woods frequently resound. The only reptiles are two or three sorts of lizards, one of which is said to be of a monstrous size.

New Zealand does not afford any mineral worthy of attention, except a green jasper or serpent stone, of which the natives fabricate their tools and personal ornaments; and it appears that they hold some superstitious notions respecting the method of its generation. It is sufficiently obvious, however, wherever it may be found, that it is disposed in the earth either in thin layers, or detached pieces, like our flints; for the edges of those pieces which have not been cut, are covered with a whitish crust like these. A piece of this sort has been seen about eighteen inches long, a foot broad, and nearly two inches thick; which yet appeared to be only the fragment of a larger piece.

CUSTOMS, MANNERS, HABITATIONS, &
THE INHABITANTS OF NEW ZEALAN

THE inhabitants of New Zealand do r
ceed the common stature of Europeans, a
the most part, their limbs are not so well
This, however, may probably be the effect
ting on their hams, and of being confined,
hilly nature of the country, from using that
cise which contributes to render the body st
and well proportioned. Their complexions
from a deep black to an olive tinge. Their
in general, are round, with full lips, rema
broad teeth, and large eyes. Their noses a
flat, but they become rather thick towar
point. In the young, the countenance is
rally open and ingenuous, but in many of the
men it is marked with a peculiar sullenness
serve. Their hair is black, straight, and s
generally cut short on the hind part, with th
tied on the crown of the head: in some indivi
however, it is of a brown colour, and seems
rally inclined to curl. The women are, f
most part, smaller than the men; but they hav
peculiar graces either in form or features, t
tinguish them.

Their ordinary dress consists of an oblong
ment about five feet long and four broad, wh
made from the flax plant already menti
They bring two corners of this garment ov
shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the
rt which covers the body. Sometimes th
ent it with large feathers, or with pie
kin, which seem to be wrought int
when it is made. Over this garment,

of the natives wear mats, which reach from the shoulders almost to the heels: but in general the outer covering consists of a quantity of the flax plant, badly dressed, which being thrown about the shoulders, falls down on all sides, as low as the middle of the thighs.

Their heads are commonly decorated with feathers, or combs of bone or wood; and in the ears, both of men and women, are hung bits of cloth, beads, or small pieces of jasper. They generally wear long beards, but seem to be fond of having them shaved. Some of them are stained in the face with curious figures, of a black, or deep blue colour; but the women, who are thus marked, have the puncture only on their lips, or a small spot on their chin. Both sexes besmear their heads and faces with a red paint made of grease and martial ochre; and the females sometimes wear necklaces of shark's teeth, or bunches of long beads, which appear to be made from the leg-bones of small birds. A few, also, have little triangular aprons, fastened round the waist with two or three cords, and adorned with feathers, bits of pearl-shells, &c.

It appears that they subsist principally by fishing, making use either of nets, or of wooden fish-hooks pointed with bone; but these last are so oddly made, that a stranger is at a loss to discover how they can answer such a purpose.—When they dare not venture to sea, they supply the want of other fish with muscles, sea-ears, &c. and sometimes they contrive to kill a few penguins, shags, and rails, which help to vary their diet. Mr. Anderson informs us that they are equally filthy in their persons, and in their method of feeding. "They used to devour with the greatest eagerness," says

he, "large quantities of stinking train
blubber of seals, which we were melting
tent, and had kept nearly two months;
board the ships, they were not satisfied wi
tying the lamps, but actually swallowed
ton, and fragrant wick, with equal voracity
worthy of notice, that though the inhabi
Van Diemen's Land appear to have but a
subsistence, they would not even taste our
whereas these people devoured it greedil
both mouldy and rotten. This, however, r
be imputed to any defect in their sensation
have observed them throw away things
we eat, with evident disgust, after only
to them."

As they are totally ignorant of the art of
they always bake their fish in a large hole
is dug in the earth for that purpose, and
instead of an oven. In the same mann
dress the root and part of the stalk of t
fern tree, which, on being split open, yiel
gelatinous substance, like boiled sago
but somewhat firmer. A smaller fern roo
seems to be their substitute for bread, is
with a stick till it becomes pretty soft, wh
chew it sufficiently, and spit out the fibro
the other having a mealy and very a
taste.

They show as much ingenuity, both
spect to invention and execution as any un
nation under similar circumstances; for
wholly destitute of metal tools, they fabric
clothing, warlike weapons, and fishing imp
h a tolerable degree of neatness. Th
anical tool is formed exactly after the
English adze, and is made of the gre

:ady mentioned. Their substitute for a knife shell, or a bit of flint; and in boring holes, y supply the want of an auger by fixing a rk's tooth in the end of a small piece of wood. ey have also a small saw, made of some fishes ged teeth, and fixed on the convex edge of a ce of wood nicely carved: but this is said to only used for cutting up the bodies of the ununate prisoners whom they take in battle.

The warlike weapons of these people are spears, oos, and halberts, or sometimes stones. The t of these are made of hard wood; pointed, and lifferent lengths, from five to twenty or even ty feet. The short ones are used for throwing larts. The *patoo* is of an elliptical shape, about hteen inches long, with a handle made of wood, en jasper, or the bone of some marine animal; l seems to be their principal dependence in tle. The halbert, or long club, is about five or feet long, tapering at one end with a carved d, and at the other, broad or flat, with sharp es.

Their cordage for fishing lines is equal, in ngth and evenness, to that made by Europeans; their nets are not at all inferior. But they ticularly excel in carving, which is found upon most trifling things; and in particular the ds of their canoes are sometimes ornamented h it in such a manner, as not only shows much enuity of design, but also affords a striking mple of their great labour and patience in cution.—Their boats are well constructed, of aks raised upon each other, and fastened with ng withes, which also bind a long narrow piece the outside of the seams to prevent their leak. Some of these vessels are nearly fifty feet

long, and of sufficient breadth to sail without an outrigger; but the smaller sort generally have one; and the natives sometimes fasten two together by rafters, to form what is called a double canoe. These boats will carry from five to thirty men; and have frequently a large head curiously carved and painted, with a figure resembling a man whose features are distorted by rage. Their paddles are long and narrow, and with these, when they keep proper time, the canoe is pushed along pretty swiftly. The sail is made of a mat of a triangular shape, having the broadest part above; but this is seldom used.

No people have a quicker sense of injuries, and none are more ready to resent them, than the natives of New Zealand; but this may be rather regarded as the effect of a vindictive disposition, than of personal courage; for they will embrace every opportunity of being insolent when they think themselves secure from punishment. They also appear to be naturally mistrustful and dishonest; for they were, at first, extremely loth to enter the European vessels, and they not only pilfer every thing they can lay their hands on, but also take every possible advantage in trading, and seem to exult when they think they have ...ked the persons with whom they are dealing. ...is conduct, however, might in some measure, ...expected in a country where there is but little ...rdination, and few laws to punish transgres...ons; for no man's authority appears to extend ...vond his own family; and when they have ...ion to unite for mutual defence, or other ...es, the command is vested in those who ...st eminent for their prudence and bravery. ...ir public contentions are almost perpetual;

it appears from the number of their weapons, l their dexterity in using them, that war is their ɔcipal profession. "From my own observa-ıs," says Captain Cook, "and from the in-nation of others, it appears, that the New Zea-ders must live under perpetual apprehensions of ng destroyed by each other; there being few heir tribes that have not, as they think, sus-ıed wrongs from some other tribe, which they continually upon the watch to revenge. And, haps, the desire of a good meal may be no ll incitement. I am told that many years will ıetimes elapse before a favourable opportunity ɔpens, and that the son never loses sight of injury that has been done to his father. Their thod of executing their horrible designs, is by aling upon the adverse party in the night; en, if they find them unguarded, they kill every ɔ indiscriminately, not even sparing the women l children. When the massacre is completed, ɔy either feast themselves on the spot, or carry as many of the dead bodies as they can, and rour them at home, with acts of brutality too ɔking to be described. If they are discovered ore they can accomplish their sanguinary pur-ɔe, they generally steal off again; and are ıetimes pursued and attacked by the other party heir turn.

"Their perpetual state of war, and destructive thod of conducting it, operate so strongly in ıducing habitual circumspection, that one hardly ɔr finds a New Zealander off his guard either ıight or by day. Indeed no other men can ɔe such powerful motives to be vigilant, as the ɔervation both of body and soul depends upon for, according to their system of belief, the

soul of the man whose flesh is devou
enemy, is doomed to a perpetual fire;
soul of the man whose body has been res
those who killed him, as well as the s
who die a natural death, ascend to the h
of the gods. I asked, whether they ate
of such of their friends as had been kille
but whose bodies were saved from fallin
enemy's hands?—But they answered
negative, expressing some abhorrence at
idea."

When preparing for battle, they join
song, to which they all keep the most ex
and soon raise their passion to a degree
attended with the most horrid distortion
features; which, to a stranger, makes th
rather like demons than men, and mig
chill the boldest with emotions of terror.
succeeds a circumstance equally horrid
graceful to human nature, which is that
in pieces the bodies of their enemies, a
dressing them on a fire, devouring the
peculiar satisfaction.

It might be naturally supposed that p
pable of such brutal cruelty, must be de
every humane feeling even for their frie
yet it is a remarkable fact that they lamen
of their relatives with a violence of e
which seems to argue the most tende
brance of them. Both sexes upon the
their friends, bewail them with the mo
ries; at the same time cutting their ch
heads with shells or pieces of flint,
d flows plentifully, and mixes with th
ey also carve little images out of the

and hang them about their necks as memo-
of those for whom they had an affection.
ie New Zealanders seem to be perfectly sa-
d with the little knowledge they possess, with-
xpressing the least desire to improve or aug-
it. Neither are they remarkably curious in
observations or their enquiries. New objects
ot strike them with such a degree of surprise
ight be naturally expected; nor are there
y things capable of even fixing their attention
moment.
aptain Cook observes, that although we are
ignorant of the principles of their religion, its
uctions appear to be strongly inculcated into
n from their very infancy. "Of this," says our
or, "I saw a remarkable instance in the youth
was first destined to accompany Tawhiearooa.
refrained from eating the greatest part of the
on account of his hair being cut, though
y method was tried to induce him to break
esolution, and he was tempted with the offer
ich victuals as he was known to esteem the
t. He said, if he eat any thing that day, the
oa would kill him. However, towards even-
the cravings of nature got the better of the
epts of his religion, and he ate, though but
ingly. I had often conjectured before this,
they had some superstitious notions about their
, having frequently observed quantities of it
to the branches of trees, near some of their
itations; but what these notions are, I never
d learn.
They have no morais nor other places of public
ship, nor do they ever seem to assemble toge-
for the purpose of devotion: but they have
sts, who alone address the gods in prayer, for

the prosperity of their temporal affairs, such
fishing party, an enterprise against a hostile
and the like.

Polygamy is allowed amongst these pe
and it is not uncommon for a man to have t
three wives. The women are marriageable
very early age; and it appears that those wl
single can with great difficulty procure a su
ence, and are, in a great measure, unprot
though they frequently stand in need of a
powerful protection.

Their children are initiated, at a very early
into all the practices and customs of their fat
so that a boy or girl of nine or ten years old, i
to perform all the motions, and to imitate the l
gestures, by which the more aged inspire thei
mies with terror, keeping the strictest time in
war-song. They likewise sing, on certain
sions, the traditions of their ancestors, their
tary exploits, and other subjects, of which the
immoderately fond.

The language of the New Zealanders v
nearly resembles that of the Otaheiteans, cann
properly called harsh or disagreeable; for alth
the pronunciation is frequently guttural, it is
tain that whatever qualities are requisite in
other language to make it musical, obtain to a
derable degree here. It is also sufficiently
hensive, though in some respects deficie
compared with the languages of Europe, v
owe their perfection to long improvement.

They live in the small coves near the sea s
ompanies of forty or fifty, and sometim
le families, building their huts contiguo
other, which in general are miserable lo
aces. The best of them are about thirty

, fifteen broad, and six high, built exactly in
nanner of an English barn. The interior is
strong, and regularly made with supporters at
ides, alternately large and small, fastened by
ıs of withes, and painted red and black. The
e poll is generally pretty strong, and the large
rushes which compose the inner part of the
:h are laid parallel to each other, with the
test possible exactness. At one end is a small
re hole which serves as a door to creep in at,
near it there is a smaller one to let out the
:e. This description, however, only applies
e very best edifices and such as are inhabited
ome of the principal persons in the commu-
; for, in general, they are not above half the
and are likewise indifferently built.
s the New Zealanders frequently remove from
e to place, it is extremely curious to observe
what facility they take down and rebuild their
porary habitations. "I have seen above
ıty of them," says Captain Cook, "erected
ı spot of ground, that, not an hour before,
covered with shrubs and plants. They ge-
lly bring some part of the materials with
ı; the rest they find upon the premises. I
present when a number of people landed, and
: one of these villages. The moment the ca-
reached the shore, the men leaped out, and
ıce took possession of a piece of ground, by
ing up the plants and shrubs, or sticking up
e part of the framing of a hut. They then re-
ed to their canoes, and secured their weapons,
etting them up against a tree, or placing them
ıch a position, that they could be laid hold of in
nstant. While the men were employed in
ng the huts, the women were not idle; for

some were stationed to take care of the canoe others to secure the provisions and the few ute sils in their possesion; and the rest went to gath dry sticks, that a fire might be prepared for dre sing their victuals. As to the children, and sor of the more aged, I kept them sufficiently e ployed in scrambling for beads, till I had empti my pockets, and then I left them."

Thus have we endeavoured to lay before c readers a concise but accurate account of the p sent inhabitants of New Zealand; and althou humanity must shrink with horror from a view their sanguinary dispositions and abominable pra tices, we have every reason to hope that their i tercourse with Europeans may, in process of tim inspire them with more amiable sentiments; a that the "day spring from on high" may eventu ly visit their country, "to give light to them th sit in darknesss and to guide their feet into t way of peace."

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